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VISIT
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The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON
CINEMA
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THE CINEMA YOU OUGHT TO SEE.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 309— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1924. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

AMRUTANJAN
1925 CALENDAR 1926
With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture
Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As
Special Concessions up to 30th Dec' 1924 to wholesale dealers only :—
100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-
N. B.—A limited number only available.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
7, Thambu Chetty St., Madras.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,386
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAIS-R-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	16,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAIS-R-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,383
9th ,,	CHINA		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 68 & £ 82	£ 60 & £ 36
Second ,,	.. 62	.. 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4 445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MURVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colon to Australia with
1925			
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about.	Steamers	Destination.
31st Dec.	BAMORA	Basreh via Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports.
2nd Jan.	VARELA	Basreh via Karachi.
3rd ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar,
5th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
7th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX: 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th Dec	4th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	6th Jan.	17th ,,
Atago Maru	S. Oya	..	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	11th ,,	23rd ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	6374	17th ,,	29th ,,
Fougeon Maru.	T. Morei	5959	21st ,,	2nd Febr.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	155	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 36,17,725
Reserve Fund 23,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Ajmere	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Magan P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Sh prasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedal
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Mugandal A. Kantaval M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Sh Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha B
Avant Sar Suba
Baroda State
CURRE COUNTS.
Interest all dance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,0 of Rs. 2½ per cent. per ann over Rs. 1,00,000 by special interest which does not co half year will be allowed.
SITS.
Receiv periods on terms wh on application.
TS AND CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 297.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 73,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2% PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY
Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
For particulars apply to :— 285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.
C. M. SHAH & Co., S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency, Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Kapadia Building, Raipur, Naiwada,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,
Chief Agents For C, P, & Berar :—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent.
Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE BHARAT DHARMA SYNDICATE LIMITED.
BENARES CITY.
Banking Department.
NOTICE Re: SHORT TERM DEPOSITS
We have great pleasure in announcing that we are accepting short term deposits at special rates of interest which can be ascertained from
PT. RAM CHANDRA NAIK KALIA
Rai Saheb,
Treasurer-in-Charge.
22402

A DILEMMA
You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort,—Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1239.

MARRIAGE DOWRY POLICY
The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters, GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH, and REFUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH 4 PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM. Profits added if parent and child survive policy term. Descriptive pamphlet upon application
ZENITH LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS"
You have a duty to your Dependents PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ld.
(Established 1908)
57, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Britis Stye, Watery eye, Co Redness, etc., (without k LOTUS PONEY. Safe rem 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams extra. Ask for free NEW FORMULA CO India (Dep. B.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS on good remuneration for the Punjab and Bengal Banks, Ltd., Amritsar, for its branches to be opened shortly. Apply with one anna stamp for reply to: THE MANAGING AGENT.
A 22387

WANTED—FIRST DRAFTSMAN.—Must be well up in Permanent Way layouts, steel work and buildings. Pay Rs. 90 to Rs. 125 p.m. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. RY., Elphinstone Road.
A 22397

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Process Art Studio, attached to a Printing Press, competent ARTISTS (with a staff of sub-operatives), fully conversant with three colour Process blocks in half-tone and Line, etc., on Copper and Zinc. None but the experienced hands need apply to the MANAGER, THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, Cowasji Patell Street, Fort, Bombay. R590
A

WANTED.—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in some unrepresented parts of Bombay City and also in some important places of Bombay presidency for NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD. A sound and progressive LIFE OFFICE established in 1907 under the patronage of H. H. the GAIKWAR OF BARODA and other Indian Chiefs. MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED. Apply to:—BEHERAY AND SONS, Chief Agents, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 22343
A

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the undermentioned posts:—TIME KEEPER, STORES KEEPER, CLERK in the Advertisement Dept. of a daily newspaper. CLERK in the Subscription Dept. of a daily newspaper, only men with previous experience need apply to Box No. 560, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An expert CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a big Mill near Calcutta. Only experienced hands need apply. Pay according to qualifications ranging between 400 to 700 monthly, with free quarters. Also an expert Asst. Carding and Spinning Master for the same Mill. Pay 250 to 300 with free quarters. Apply Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22392

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For Hindus comfortable blocks of bedrooms and hall of Dongre Mansion, Tardeo Road, near Shastri Hall. See DONGRE.
C 579

TO BE LET—First Floor, open on four sides, of Mehta Mansion, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi. Apply on second floor.
C R589

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Parsee gentlemen, at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas. Rent Rs. 80 and upwards. Apply on spot, Tel. No. 41417.
C R441

ACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

TRIC GENERATORS for Bungalow Factory Lighting in all sizes suit- to 500 lights. THE INVICTA AL EQUIPMENT CO., Forbes Bombay. K2367

One LINO, American Model only for two years. Ex- complete with matrices Unique opportunity for ly with offer to the TING PRESS, 11, Co- Fort, Bombay. R554

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted Re. 1 ea., Blades, Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6, As. 2 ea.; "OGEE" automatic stropper for ordinary razors Rs. 8-8 "Carborundum Stroppers, Rs. 5; Jordan's "Old Faithful" Razors, Rs. 7 each. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Hornby Road.
T. R 398

HOTELS

MATHERAN ROYAL HINDU HOTEL.
FIRST Class Boarding and Lodging. A grand palatial bungalow, commanding excellent scenery for Rajas, Jagirdars, Merchants, Chiefs, Gentlemen, Officials etc., etc. Also separate family quarters. For particulars, etc., apply to GOVINDJI VASANJI, Chowk Hall, Matheran or Grant Road, Bombay. 22373

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNER with Rs. 8,000, capital in ready concerns. Profits sixty per cent. sure. Apply KARSONDAS 133 Dadyseth Agiari, Bombay.
R 595

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models at case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New, Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 285 nett any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 300 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160 ...	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
N W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

MR. RAMANATH AIYAR is no longer connected with this Company.
KEMP & CO LTD.,
Bombay.
R592

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st January, 1925 the Office of the PLANET MILLS, LIMITED will be REMOVED to KALYAN BHUVAN, 168-72, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
For The Planet Mills, Ltd.,
AHMED RAHIM & SON,
Agents.
43a, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1924.
22341

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st January, 1925, the Office of Messrs. TILLOCKCHAND KALYANMAL & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Kalyanmal Mills, Limited, will be REMOVED to KALYAN BHUVAN, 168-72, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
43a, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1924.
22340

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITS for the THIRTY FOURTH EXHIBITION must be delivered at the TOWN HALL, Bombay on 3rd January, 1925, between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
22350

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st December, 1924, the Bombay Branch of the National Insurance Co., Ltd., will be at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Messrs. Dhurandhar Brothers of Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay have ceased to be the Chief Agents of the Company.
S. N. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
R594

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Yusuf Buildm;
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1924.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 8th day of January, 1925, at 12-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect a Director in place of the one, who retires by rotation but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th December, 1924, to 10th January, 1925 (both days Inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHEWS & DAS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
22401.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES [illegible]
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RY. CO. LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE ORDINARY AND EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of Shareholders of this Company advertised to be held yesterday i.e. on MONDAY, the 29th of December, 1924, could not be held for want of Quorum and is now ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 5th of January, 1925, at 4-26 and 5 p.m. (Standard Time) respectively at the Registered Office of the Company, at 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator,
Ambaji Taranga Light Ry. Co., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
Bombay 30th December, 1924.
22398

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year, commencing from 1st April, 1925. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2/- (Two only.)

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on MONDAY the 9th February, 1925, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200/- to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA.
Store-keeper.
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para.
D/. 22-12-1924.
22383

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJIMBHAI GULAMHUSEIN, of Bombay, Dawoodi Bohora Mahomedan inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of transfer, mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, trust, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay (In the Mercantile Bank Buildings) within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground situate at Nagdevi Street, in the City of Bombay together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 305 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2079 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward Nos. 236-237, Street Nos. 144-145 and 190 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hafiz Khanbhai Mulla Abdulally, on or towards the South by the property of Bohora Abdulhus in Mulla Mahomedally, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage and on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street

Dated this 30th day of December, 1924.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22400

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 4, 6, 8 AND 10.

"RACING LUCK"

Comedy abounds in every reel of "Racing Luck". Its central character is played by Monty Banks, a comedian with a name, ability and an established reputation. He never lags in his effort to make "Racing Luck" a smashing, crashing comedy with a touch of nature that is irresistible through the spell of romance and adventure.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As.8 and As.4 including Tax

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6 and 9-30 p. m.
"OUR CABARET."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
in "TROUBLE."

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
ROBIN HOOD
featuring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25151

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS, CHANDELIERS, FANCY FITTINGS WALL BRACKETS, STOVES, ABOUT 5000 SWITCH AND REGULATOR BLOCKS &. TEA KETTLES, RADIATOR, ETC., ETC.

Under instruction from Messrs. F. & C. Osler Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will sell by public bonafide auction sale at their old premises at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, TO-DAY, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) all surplus stock of electrical goods such as fancy fittings chandeliers, brackets, stoves, etc.

About 5000 blocks for 1 Regulator and 1 Switch, cut glass lamp shades, E. dance piano, milk boiler, tea kettle, cigar lighter, streets centres motors, Westminister arc lamps Earthen ware Battery, Jars automatic, lanterns, etc., etc.

Property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M (S.T.)
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC SEASONWOOD FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE, BENJAMIN, DEVJI KANJI AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 31st Dec., 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 30, Cojaha Chambers, Wodehouse Road opposite the Parsi Sanitorium, very valuable and handsome made to order seasonwood furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Wimbridge, Benjamin, Devji Kanji and other well-known makers, also old blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton, and Walker and Hall, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, dinner waggons, marble top centre tables, rich carpets, wardrobes, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, English ice box, roll top writing tables, revolving chairs writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, nearly new full iron framed sweet toned cottage piano by Schoidmeyer and Sohn, gramophone cabinet with records, mahoganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture meatsafe, "Perfect" stove etc., etc.

The property of Mr. W. Young of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd January at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.,

At 2-30 p.m (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Arab horse quite in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 [illegible] touring motor car 5 seater
1 cylinder 25 H.P. in perfect running order.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

COMMENCING JAN. 1st AT 9-30 P. M.
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MADAN THEATRES LTD.
THE MASTER MIND OF
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY
CARTER THE GREAT

The World's Greatest Magician and HIS COMPANY in an Entertainment unparalleled in this or any other time.

WHEN CARTER DIES THE SECRETS OF HIS GREAT MIRACLES DIE WITH HIM.

SEE
The Mysteries of Bagdad.
A Night in China.
Cutting a Live woman in Halves.
The Lion's Bride—a Live Lion Changed to Carter.
The Birth of the Ros—a Hindu Concert.
The Spirit Hand—from Tutankhamen's Tomb.
"Flyto"—a Fourth Dimension Creation.

EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic Marvel
In her Remarkable and Uncanny Demonstrations of Thought Transference and Mental Telepathy
PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & CO.
Book Early.
Price—Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1. PLUS TAX.

WEST-END

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8; 10-15 p.m. (S T.)
The Most Enthralling Melodrama of Modern Times
STROHEIM'S WONDER-PLAY
"BLIND HUSBANDS"
8 Reels—featuring the well-known Director and Star
VON STROHEIM
"THE SATAN OF THE SCREEN"
THE MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE!
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "LOFTY MARRIAGES" and the LATEST INTERNATIONAL NEWS.
THREE SHOWS ONLY TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8; 10-15 p.m (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK. A Superb Universal Jewel Drama
"BUTTERFLY"
7 Reels—7000 feet—featuring the pretty vivacious
LAURA LA PLANTE.
The Programme includes a Universal Comedy with
JOE MARTIN MONKEY.
To-Night four shows: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Prices: Box Rs. 2-4-0; Sofas Rs. 1-2-0; First Class As. 0-14-0; Second Class As. 0-7-0 and Third Class Annas 3.
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELEPHINSTONE THEATRE
Corner—Grant Road BOMBAY.
On Wednesday, 31st December 1924 at 8-30 p. m.
ASHA NIRASHA.
On Thursday, 1st January 1925 at 3 p. m.
SWAYAMVAR.
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL
Cotinues
Most Thrilling and Sensational Film
"VIR AHIR"
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY.
PLEASE NOTE TIME FOR SHOWS
Daily Four Shows at:—5, 7, 9, 11. p.m
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

DAXINI SUBODH DRAMATIC COMPANY
Will Stage
WHOSE MISTAKE?
AT
BOMBAY THEATRE
(GRANT ROAD)
On Wednesday the 31-12-24 at 3-30 p. m.
AND
Thursday the 1-1-25 at 9-30 p.m.
Manager.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN'S PRODUCTION
SITA WANWAS
Uttar Ram Charitra.
Time and Rates as Usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 3/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 1/8
ONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 7/16
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32
ARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 637
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 687
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 677
APAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 103
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 103
ONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 155½
HANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 210½
INGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 157
EW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 282½
OSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.73 1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 87.50
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.90
London—Rome Liras 111.00
ONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady market. Exchange market closed quiet with sellers ready T. T. on London at 1s. 6 1/8d.

London, Dec. 29.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4.3.1 downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 31 1/2 unsettled.

London, Dec. 29.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 1/2
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China and India. Buyers are holding back. Uncertain.
Interest day to day loans 1 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 7/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec. 30.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/8
Bank Demand	1/6 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 7/16
Bank Demand	..
American Dollars	282 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	155 1/2
Shanghai	210 1/2
Japan	108
Singapore	157

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 29.

Stockholm ...	17.53
Christiania ...	31.28
Amsterdam ...	11.67
Switzerland ...	24.31
Belgium ...	
Prague ...	156.75

The Bombay mails of 13th instant have been delivered here to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Exchange on London in Paris 87.57.
Exchange on London in Germany 19.872.000.
Exchange on London in Italy 111.54.

New York, Dec. 29.

Demand Bills 4.73.12.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 29.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. for April 3 1/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4 per cent. Rentes 20 1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Three months 4 1/16 per cent.
Six months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2½ per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4½ per cent.
Six months 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bank's selling T. T. Ready 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T. T. Ready 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling T. T. January 1/6 2/32
Bank's buying T. T. January 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling T. T. February 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T. T. February 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling T. T. March 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying T. T. March 1/6 1/8
Bank's selling T. T. April 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying T. T. April 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling T. T. May 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T. T. May 1/6

STOCKS ETC.

London, Dec. 29.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 5/16 1/16.
Conversion Loan £78 15/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. 101 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 per cent £116 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 3/8 plus 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 49 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling 66 3/8 plus 1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 60/11
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/4
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/9
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

SHARES.

The Share market remained closed to-day.

SHARES.

London, Dec. 29.

Hongkong Bank £140.
Chartered Bank £20 3/4
National Bank £48 3/4
P. and O. Bank £ 10 7-8
Eastern Bank £ 6 1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/1
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/15
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21 14/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21 12/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 70/12
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 70/10
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 70/5

London, Dec. 29.

Bar gold ready, s. 88/1
Silver ready, d. 31/8
Silver forward, d. 31/10
TONE OF SILVER—Dull-Market influenced by American exchange. India and China sold. We think some further decline possible.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 30.

Ready:—22-0-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p. m.
Posh	21-13-0	21-15-0	21-15-0
Maha	21-11-6	21-13-6	21-13-6

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—4—0
Maha 0—9—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 30.

Ready:—70-15-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Posh	70-0-0	70-19-0	70-11-0
Maha	69-14-0	70-6-0	70-6-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 1—4—0
Maha 2—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.

Bombay, December 30.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone and Century	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches.			
Standard per lb.	1	6	3
Century per lb.	1	5	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	3
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.		5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.		6	3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–520—			
Rachael per lb.		6	9
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1	4	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	6
Salita:—			
Century.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	9
Textile per lb.	1	5	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	1	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Txtile (Bicycle per lb.	1	6	3
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	4	0
Phoenix per piece	6	4	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	4	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	8	0
Pearl Pabaney	6	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	8	0
Bombay United per piece	7	5	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	12	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustani	11	10	0

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 29.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb 19½
Tone:—Firmer.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot January £ 20.
Tone:—Firm and dearer. Closing rather quieter.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

30th December,

A further advance of 7 to 11 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some buying. Liverpool has been reported 24 to 44 points higher. The market advanced on good trade reports from America, and on trade buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 29th instant as under:—

"White speculative demand continues Southern selling especially of new crop is increasing."

A small advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning almost unchanged at Rs. 463 1/2 for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 458 1/2. Around this level other Commission Houses were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 460 1/2 and the market closed at Rs. 459. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 459 1/2, and going down to Rs. 458 on selling by a Japan House closed at Rs. 459 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Comra Decr./January, opened at Rs. 452 and eased to Rs. 448 1/2 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling but again improved to Rs. 450 1/2 on general buying, and closed at Rs. 449. Whilst Comra March opened at Rs. 442 and declining to Rs. 438 1/2 on selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses recovered to Rs. 440 1/2 and closed at Rs. 439. F.G. Bengal Decr./January and March are nominally quoted Rs. 383 1/2 and Rs. 380 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was fairly good. About 5000 Bales are reported to have been sold.

Our markets are entirely closed on 31st instant and 1st proximo, and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 30.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	..	459
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	..	382
" "	March ..	..	377
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	449
" " ..	March ..	..	438 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 30.

Description.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	415	395
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	468	453
M. G. Khandesh ..	463	443

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 30.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	..	459
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	386
" "	March ..	..	382
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	449
" " ..	March	..	439

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

New York Market, 29th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
24.32	Jan.	24.50	+18	24.43	+11
24.72	Mar.		24.89	+17	24.82	+10
25.06	May			25.14	+08
25.17	July			25.24	+07
24.65	Oct.			24.41	—24

New York spot on 27th Dec. 24.80 plus 50; New Orleans 24.40 plus 50.

Telegraphic market advices:—Early buying met by liquidation.

January highest 24.73 (1-20 p.m.) lowest 24.41 (2-54 p.m.) range .32 points.

Liverpool Market, 29th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.98	Jan..		13.42	+44
13.05	Mar.	13.50	+45	13.48	+43
13.14	May	13.55	+41	13.56	+42
13.17	July		13.41	+24
12.84	Oct.		13.19	+35
Egyptian				
27.62	Jan.		28.35	+73
26.70	Mar.		....	
25.65	May		26.45	+80

Telegraphic market advices:—Undertone good. Trade fixing call sales. New buyers. Good trade reports America. American cross rate Friday 4.70 5/8, Saturday 4.72 Monday 4.73 1/4.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4.000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	nil.
Mid. Americans Spot:—	
Universal Standard moderate	request
13.64.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	29.35
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
March	24.92
May	25.23
July	25.27
New York Noon Call:—	
March	24.93
May	25.26
July	25.32
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
January	24.60
May	25.08

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	13.34 plus .36
March	13.49 " .37
May	13.51 " .37
July	13.55 " .38
October	13.16 " .32
Egyptians:—	
January	28.40
March	27.50
May	26.50
July	25.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool:—

December	13.42 plus	.45
January	13.42 "	.44
February	13.44 "	.44
March	13.48 "	.43
April	13.51 "	.43
May	13.56 "	.42
June	13.55 "	.41
July	13.57 "	.40
August	13.43 "	.34
September	13.34 "	.34
October	13.19 "	.35
November	13.09 "	.34
December	13.04 "	.33

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Dec. 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	62,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	28,000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York:—	
January	24.43 plus .11
March	24.89 " .10
May	25.14 " .8
July	25.24 " .7
Spot Cotton at New York	24.90
Spot Cotton at N. Orleans	24
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	
May	
Fair Rio Coffee	
Silver Foreign	

EGYPTIAN

Dec	
Jan	
Febr	
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
Sept	
B	11.45
F	11.85
F	12.25
O Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.25
Fine	12.75
Broach Good	12.60
Fully Good	12.40
Fine	12.80

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 30.

			Ready	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
" Fine	M.G.	..	410/15	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	385/90	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	385/90	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	..	465/75	475/80
Nagpur	..	..	465/75	475/80
Yeotmal .. "	M.G.	..	465/70	470/75
Pulgaon .. "	"	..	465/70	470/75
Dhamangaon "	"	..	460	..
Amraoti .. "	"	..	455/65	470
Khamgaon-Akola	"	..	460/65	470
Mulkapur	"	..	455/60	460
Khandesh	"	..	460	..
	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	480	March
" Fully Good	"	..	..	..
Muthia	Fine "	..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..
Westerns	"	..	520	..
"	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	520	..
Cambodia	"	..	550	..

Ready average quality.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 30th 24. 5 p.m.

Ready prices have improved by about 2 As. per cwt., with moderate purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4100 bags, showing a moderate record of off-take.

Our Forward Market has also slightly improved, evidencing a rise of 1d. in Java and New Crop Java Sugar Prices Forward Delivery of 2d. per cwt. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:—
Ready Rs. 17/6.
Shipment Decr. sh. 17/5 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb./Mar. sh. 17/6 F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar per cwt F.B.H.:—
Shipment June/July sh. 17/4.
Shipment July/Aug./Septr. sh. 17/1.
Continental Beet Sugar per cwt F.B.H.:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 17/4.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar per cwt. F.B.H.:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 17/9.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar per cwt.:—
Ready Rs. 16/10.
Shipment Decr. sh. 17/8 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb./Mar. sh. 18 F.B.H.

London, Dec. 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Marh sellers 20.
June/July sellers 17/3.
July/Sept sellers 17.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept sellers 17/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept sellers 17/2.
Tone:—Small business. New Crop closed at easier rates.

METALS.

London, Dec. 29.

English best Selected Copper	£70 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£67 1/2
Copper Braziers	86 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 1/8
Corrugated Sheets	17 3/8

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Tin Block £272 3/4.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay £ 12/9 to 13.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 29.

Karachi Barley Jan Sellers 4/2/6.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, December 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 29th December, 1924.

Cotton	10423 Bales.
Wheat	15185 Cwts
Linseed	11418 "
Rapeseed etc.	913 "
Gingellyseed	11594 "
Poppyseed	297 "
Groundnuts	30987 "
Castorseed	3774 "
Rice	12565 "
Myrabollams	2537 "
Cottonseed	87513 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1476 "
Juwar	141 "
Masur	219 "
Barley	625 "
Bajri	1863 "
Coal	5386 Tons

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 30.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as [illegible] by The Bombay Marwari Chamber [illegible]merce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Delhi 70-30	0 0 0	8 4 0
[illegible]e Cawnpore		
.. ..	53—54	8 3 0
Karachi Bangla	56—57	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 9 0	14 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, White 35-15 ..	73—74	14 14 0
Linseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70—71	..
Linseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	67—68	..
Linseed, Black	63—64	..
Linseed, White ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	66—66	..
Castorseed	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	35—37	5 12 0
Castorseed	64—65	13 3 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	12—16	..

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 30th December, 1924.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 26th December to 29th December, 1924 ..	31654	100136	—68482
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 29th December 1924	539435	691926	—152491
Shipments for the bi-week from 26th December to 29th December, 1924.			
United Kingdom	3000	..	+3000
Continent ..	6920	8419	—1499
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	29844	65656	—35812
Total ..	39764	74075	—34311
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 29th December 1924			
United Kingdom	7552	59434	—51882
Continent ..	69149	264965	—195816
China	11030	19727	—8697
Japan ..	302700	239664	+63036
Coast Ports ..	7146x	9702	—2556
Total ..	397577	593492	—195915
Afloat in harbour,			
Europe	15422	21802	+6380
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	50364	77493	—27129

x Including 570 bales for U.S. of America.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Cargo, Australian 66/9 paid for January shipment and 66/9 paid for February shipment.

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 29.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan-Feb Value 66/3.
Rozario Santa EE—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. Buyers 66/9
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Australian Dec/Jan Paid and Buyers 66/3.
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb Quoted 63/6.
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb Value 62/6.
Tone Firm and dear.
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom 2,035,000 Qrs.

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 29.

Ferozpora Real Bold Dec/Jan Sellers £21.
Toria for Dec/Jan Sellers £21 3/8.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec Sellers £ 22 5/8.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 29.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec/Jan Sellers £22 3/4
Firm—Prices better. Very little doing.
Raw Linseed Staked Spot Net Value Dec 48/3
RawLinseed Staked Spot Net Jan/April Paid 48/6

London, Dec. 29.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm and dearer but with quiet trade and closed at £22 3/4 Sellers for Dec/January and £22 3/4 paid and Sellers for January/February shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay Dec/Jan Sellers £11
Castorseed Bombay Jan/Feb Sellers £23 1/2.

London, Dec. 29.

Cargo, Choice White Karachi 63/7 1/2 paid for January February shipment and 61/- paid for May/June shipment.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay, 4 per cent. afloat for Italy at £ 23 1/2 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for January/February shipment to Hull at £ 22 3/4. In Castorseed Bombay 3 per cent, mid-winter shipment to Italy at £ 22 3/4. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for January/February shipment at 63/7 1/2 and for May/June shipment at 6 inches. In Australian, Cargo, for January and also February shipments at 66/9. In Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi for February shipment at 64/-.

RAIN IN NORTHWEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 30.

The Western disturbance has caused widespread rain in Baluchistan and local rain in the Northwest Frontier Provinces with a few falls of snow in Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Quetta, Kalat and Panjgur half an inch; Chaman one and Fishin one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Baluchistan and extension in the Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir and into North Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 29.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.931 inches.

Temperature of Air	78.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	71.8	"
Dew Point	68.3	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	73%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.7	"
Minimum do. do. ..	71.3	"

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ESE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. 134 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	in. ft.
Tu.	30	2 7	20 4	30	8 33	17 6
		14 15	27 3		20 9	16 6
W.	31	2 52	29 4	31	9 19	17 10
	Jan.	15 8	26 5	Jan.	.. ..	.. ..
Th.	1	10 1	27 7	1	4 20	19 1
		23 4	30 2		16 19	14 8
Fri.	2	10 56	28 1	2	5 14	18 4
		23 52	30 11		17 8	13 11
Sat.	3	14 58	26 5	3	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	4	6 38	25 4	4	0 27	21 4
		20 25	25 3		13 18	18 5
M.	5	7 49	25 0	5	1 53	21 11
		21 26	26 0		14 8	18 4

Sunrise Sunset

Earthquake Report:—An earth quake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,500 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 4 hrs. 36 m. this morning (I.S.T.)

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACES IN LAHORE.

FORESTLOVER WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The third day of Lahore X'mas Meeting attracted a large gathering.

Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey arrived in State in a carriage drawn by six camels. This practice of the Governor's arrival in State in Lahore races has been resumed after an interval of about half a century. The gergeousness and splendour of the procession attracted special attention. The chief event of the day was the Governor's Cup which resulted as follows:—

Major W. B. White's *Forestlover* 10-6 (Flynn)—1.

Captain R. G. Macarthur's *Legacy* 7 (Babulal),—2.

Mr. S. C. Woodward's *The Knut* 11-7 (Captain Burnard).—3.

Twelve others ran.

Won by one and half lengths.

Time was one minute 46 and three fifth seconds.

CRICKET AT PATIALA.

MR. J. D. ANTIA'S XI VS PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, Dec. 27.

The first fixture of Mr. J. D. Antia's XI from Bombay with H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala's XI came off at Patiala on December 24, 25 and 26th. The Bombay Team going in first made 264, the chief scorers being P. Vithal 90, D. K. Kapadia 40, P. Shiroram 23, N. Contractor 22, S. N. Gandhi 19 and A. U. Botawalla 18. Wilfred Rhodes captured 5 for 72 and Emmott Robinson 3 for 81. The Patiala Team going next made a huge total of 327 for 7 wickets, Wilfred Rhodes scored 78, Robinson 66, Col. Jagindrasingh 58, H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala 29, and Col. K. M. Mistry 1. Rhodes and Robinson gave two catches each, the wicket-keeping of the Bombay Team being miserable. Rhodes and Robinson put in 151 runs for 3rd wicket. For the Bombay Team Botawalla, Shivram and Bappu bowled well.

There was no play on the third day, it being the birth-day of Tika Saheb. The game was thus left drawn much in favour of the Patiala Team. The Bombay Team will play yet another match before returning to Bombay.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

JODHPUR WIN CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Final of the Polo Championship between Jodhpur and the Cavalry School was played this afternoon at the race course ground before a large gathering including Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor of Bengal. Jodhpur won by nine goals to five. The standard of Polo was high and although Jodhpur was no doubt the stronger side, play was by no means one sided. Cavalry School followed the principle of hard hitting, while Jodhpur, who were more finished players, generally depended upon the skilful manipulation of their stick. The Cavalry School missed more opportunities than their opponents. From the very start of the game it was manifest that the Indians would win although the Cavalry School were first to score, the equalizer coming almost immediately afterwards.

EZRA CUP SEMI-FINAL.

The semi-final in the Ezra Cup Competition was played between Queens Bays, and Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles who were awarded a goal by the handicappers. Queens Bays won by five goals to three.

On the termination of the days' play His Excellency the Viceroy presented the Polo Cup to the representative of the Jodhpur team.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

In the Rugby Union, to-day Fettes Lorettonians beat the United Services by 11 points to 5; Leicester beat the Barbarians by 16 points to 6 and Coventry beat Pill Harriers by 43 points to 3.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

In a Friendly Association Football match, the Corinthians beat Hull by four goals to one.—Reuter.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Tuesday's second division fixture between the Xavirites and the Government Telegraphs on the oval resulted in a win for the former by a solitary goal. The ground was far from being in a playable condition. Football matches are frequently played on the Oval in its present condition. Good hockey is an impossibility there, nevertheless both teams made gallant efforts at controlling the ball and succeeded very well. The College boys who played one short were the superior lot from the start, but the absence of several regular players weakened their attack. The Telegraphists who showed no sign of much practice chiefly relied on individual efforts of one or two—D'Cunha treating the spectators to some silly dodging tricks which have lost their charms. At the end of the first half no goals were scored. The Xavierites monopolised play in the second half and the Telegraph goalie was responsible for several plucky and judicious saves. The only goal of the day was scored by R. Fernendes who secured the ball from a melee following a short corner.

The Teams were:—

St. Xavier's College:—Furtado, F. Gomes and M. Appachoo, C. D'Souza, S. Perreira, F. Perreira, Morea, Rocque, R. Fernandes and Cariappa.

Govt. Tele:—Windsor; Peel and S.F. D'Souza, Page, Woods, and Murray; J. Sequeira Swaries, Kishander, D'Cunha and C. D'Souza.

Referees:—Messrs. White and Bhattacharjee.

HOCKEY LEAGUE FIXTURES.

Monday Jan. 5th Parsi Pioneers vs. Rangers, Cooperage 5 p.m.

Tues. Jan. 6th Hindu Gymkhana vs. Government Telegraphs, Kennedy Sea Face 5 p.m.

Colaba United vs. Parsi Athletes, Oval 5 p.m.

Wed. Jan. 7th Hornets vs. West Yorks, Cooperage 5 p.m.

St. Xavier's College vs. Portuguese Republicans, Oval 5 p.m.

Thurs. Jan. 8th Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) vs. I. L. I., Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m.

Sat. Jan. 10th Y. M. C. A. vs. B. B., R. A., Cooperage 5 p.m.

M. T. vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Cooperage 4 p.m.

Proctor Y. M. C. A. vs. Imperial Bank Oval 4 p.m.

Eastern Telegraphs vs. Colaba United, Oval 5 p.m.

Mon. Jan. 12th Bombay Bttn. A. F. I. vs. Lusitanians, Cooperage 5 p.m.

Tues. Jan. 13th, Times of India vs. I.L.I. Oval 5 p.m.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Proctor Y. M. C. A. Kennedy Sea Face 5 p.m.

Wed. Jan. 14th Hornets vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage 5 p.m.

Thurs. Jan. 15th, St. Xavier's College vs. Colaba United, Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m.

City Police vs. Government Telegraphs, Cooperage 5 p.m.

Sat. Jan. 17th, G. I. P. Railway vs. Customs, Cooperage 5 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Byculla vs. M. T. Cooperage 4 p.m.

Imperial Bank vs. I. L. I. Oval 4 p.m.

Eastern Telegraphs vs. St. Xavier's College Oval 5 p.m.

POONA OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 29.

The following are results of Sunday's matches:—

GENT'S SINGLES.

D. G. Powar beat Dr. Sohoni 6—0, 6—3.

Gole beat V. Laxton 6—4, 8—6.

GENT'S DOUBLES.

Jeejeebhoy and Charan beat Gole and Joshi 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Raja Iyer and Partner beat Miss Karmarkar and Partner 6—2, 6—4.

Mr. Laxton and Mrs. Browne beat Mrs. Fritchley and Gore 6—1, 10—8.

Jeejeebhoy and Partner beat Raja Iyer and Partner 6—1, 7—5.

GENT'S SINGLES.

Jeejeebhoy beat Gole 6—3, 6—4.

Deodhar beat Jeejeebhoy 6—2, 6—2.

Pereira beat Powar 7—5, 6—4.

GENT'S DOUBLES.

Powar and Pankshe beat Laxton Brothers 6—4, 6—3.

LADIES' SINGLES FINAL.

Mrs. Fritchley beat Miss Karmarkar 6—1, 6—4.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 52nd week ending 27th December, 1924 the total mortality 629, was 70 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 26.38. These figures compare favourably with those of the 52nd week of 1923 when the mortality was 717 and death-rate 30.55 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 819 and death-rate 38.33.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 242 as against nil and 233 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 125 were among infants under one year of age; 29 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 7 attacks and 5 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 456 as against 467 in the 52nd week of 1923 and 423 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923.)

FEAST OF THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Dec. 29.

Yesterday (Sunday) was celebrated the feast of the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle at Goregaon, which was more a sad ceremony than a festive occasion. The mass was said by the Rev. Fr. Edward Fernandes, Vicar of the Church of Ambote.

It will be remembered what widespread regret and no less indignation was felt throughout the Thana District when the 'Chronicle' published a report of the burning down of the ancient Portuguese Church of St. Thomas the Apostle of Goregaon which was suspected to have been due to incendiarism. The disastrous fire which occurred on the night of 28th June 1923 completely destroyed the beautiful altar and all the Church furniture leaving only the bare walls to tell their sad tale.

The Church of St. Thomas was affiliated to the Amboli Church at Andheri. It was built in about the year 1560. This was one of the churches which suffered much by the ravages of the Mahrattas having been destroyed some time about the year 1738. It was subsequently rebuilt, and became a sacred place of an annual pilgrimage for Indian Catholics.

Father Fernandes is appealing for funds to have the burnt down church rebuilt and hopes his appeal will meet with a generous response.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30.

S S Bandra, Lindon, Busreh.
S S Imaren, Robergotroey, Durban.
S S Leominster, Evans, Delagoa Bay.
S S Jalaputra, Pritchett, Calcutta.
S S Chinkoa, Hemmings, Rangoon.
S S Orsa, Bartub, Port Luis.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31.

S S City of Salisbury, Spurring, Marmagoa.
S S Gwynmead, Stubbs, Marmagoa.
S S Ranee, Prison, Calcutta.
S S Gambhira, Hughes, Calcutta.
S S Goalpara, Levy, Rangoon.
S S Ozarda, Hamsford, Calicut.
S S Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.

LOADING.

Dec. 30.

Steamer Altai Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalaputra for Karachi.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Canterbury for Liverpool.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1878 tons, Captain J Linden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaputra, 3113 tons, Captain Pritchett, arrived in harbour yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chinkoa, 3295 tons, Captain W H Hemmings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Orsa:—The steamer Orsa, 3427 tons, Captain S Bartub, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Luis, with a cargo of sugar.

S S City of Salisbury:—The City Line steamer City of Salisbury, 3794 tons, Captain R A Spurrings, will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S S Ranee:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Ranee, 3674 tons, Captain C H Penson, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Gambhira:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gambhira, 3197 tons, Captain G H Hughes, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Goalpara, 3216 tons, Captain H E Levy, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ozarda, 3038 tons, Captain J Hamsford, will sail to-day from harbour for Calicut with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 3178 tons Captain J Rowe, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, December 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Caledonia 3353, London 3/1 M M & Co.
4 City of Canterbury 5352 L'pool, 7/1 K N & Co.
6 Sardinia 4106 Shanghai 6/1 M M & Co.
7 Olympia 3266 L'pool, 8/1 Graham & Co.
8 Frankenfels 4007, Antwerp, 10/1, T M & Co.
9 Katherin Park 2986, U. K. 4/1, Graham Trading Co.
9 Bassano, 2768, Karachi, 2/1 J F & Co.
10 Khandalla 3300 Durban, 7/1, M M & Co.
2a Silurus, 1290, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
14 Sardinia 406 Japan 6/1 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

7 Cape Cross 2596, Valencia 2/1, Graham Trading Co.
9 Altai Maru 4847, Kobe, N F. O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Capodi Monte. 3544 Genoa 4/1 L Triestino.
12 & 13 Luzon Maru 2869, Kobe, 3,1 O S Kaisha
15 Bandra 1877, P. Gulf 8/1 M M & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

C R Orna, 2997, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
D & E Borneo Maru 4264 Japan 9/1 O S Kaisha
F Alipore 3241 Japan, 6/1, M M & Co.
Q Bahaduri, N.F. N.F. B S N Co.
L & M Sunhath 325 K N Co.

EXPORTS.

30-12-24.

S S Trevethoe for Constantinople:—25 bales cotton sheeting, N M K Kaisha Ld.: 6 bundles woollen carpets, H Aziznllahoff; 158 cwt. mendi powder, A K Habibocka; 3 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 4 bundles wollen carpets, R Aghaoff; 2 bundles woollen carpets, H A Amitoff

S S Trevethoe for Antwerp:—63 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Frankenfels for Antwerp:—4000 cwt. ground nut oil cake, J Purmanand &Co.; 426 cwt gum Arabic, N Mulji & Co.; 250 tons manganese ore, Cox & King Shipping A Ld.; 55 bales cotton fly, The Cotton Waste Trading Co.; 1066 cwt. crushed bones, Hollingshurst & Co. Ld.

S S Bellview for Hull:—4000 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 12000 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 3000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 4500 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Cape Cross for Dunkirk:—10000 cwt. ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 4000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Cape Cross for Valencia:—4499 cwt. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 110 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 393 bales cotton Uganda Cotton Trading Co.; 23 bales dry salted sheep skins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld; 360 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co. Ld. 29 bales wool, H R Rahemanbhai & Co.; 10 bales goat hair, H R Rahemanbhai & Co. 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 240 bales cotton Lyon Lord & Co. Ltd.; 50 bales wool F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 2984 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 105 bales cotton, Gill & Co.; 265 cwt linseed oil cake, N V Velmahomed 106 bales wool, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ld.; 400 bales wool, B Harbham & Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—13 bales cotton B Meyer & Co.; 1 cask wet salted lizard skins, H M Edwards & Co.; 1 case sheep casings (150 lbs) H M Edwards & Co. 3 casks wet salted goat skins, H M Edwards & Co.

S S Olympia for New York:—41 cwt gum olibanum, E Virji & Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—125 bundles shooks, Cutler Palmer & Co.; 21 bundles iron hoops, Cutler Palmer & Co.; 200 cwt barley Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 1000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Olympia for Boston:—44 bales dry salted goat skins, Cox King's Shipping A Ld.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, J A Beghie & Co. Ld.; 5 pots Palma Rosa Oil, Volkart Bros.; 3998 cwt barley, Volkart Bros.; 20 cwt bran (wheat) Volkart Bros.; 500 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros. 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt. myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 110 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 600 cwt. ground nut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 150 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.; 2000 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 1502 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co. Ltd.; 55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld. 1965 cwt barley, Ralli Bros.

S S Sturmfels for Bremen:—200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Sturmfels for Antwerp:—1000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Capo di Monte for Genoa:—8000 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.; 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 250 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ld.

S S Caledonia for London:—15 bundles Persian lamb skins with broad tails, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.; 7 bales dry salted goat skins, Enrico N Stein, 19 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 78 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhoy & Co.; 12 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 1 case cotton curtains, Pohomal Bros.; 8 bales numdas embroidery, Cox and King's Shiping A Ld.; 3 bales numdas Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 4 cases printed cloth cotton, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 1 bundle, 12 bales and 1 packages woollen carpets, Cox & King's shipping A Ld.; 4 bundles woollen carpets H Azizullahoff; 10 bales cow hides tanned, Meyer Nissim; 20 cwt fishmaws, H A Mahomed & Sons; 8 bales sheep skins tanned, M Laduk; 2 bales goat skins tanned, M Laduk; 3 bales lamb skins (for fur) H A Ebrahimoff; 11 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N & Haji Eisa; 14 bales goat skins tanned, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 6 bales sheep skins tanned S Esmail; 1 bundle leopard skins (for fur) Grindlay & Co. Ld. 1 case sharp casings salted Grindlay & Co. Ld.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 275 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.; 218 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 80 cw. rubber goods, E Stella & Co.

S S Cracovia for Venice—424 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 440 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—700 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David & Co. Ld.; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co. Ld.; 300 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji & Co.

S S Sardinia for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, C Bomanji & Co.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—499 bales cotton, N Fatchalli & Co. 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Luzon Maru for Nagasaki:—560 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Luzon Maru for Moji:—50 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Luzon Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Luzon Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Luzon Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton The Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Alipore for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Alipore for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Toba Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Toba Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

SS Toba Maru for Nagoya: 300 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Toba Maru for Hongkong:—5 cwt shark fins H A Mahomed & Sons.

S S Toba Maru for Yokohama:—700 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Honolulu Maru for Hongkong:—70 cwt apricots, R Monji & Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

30-12-24.

S S Boyne, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From London:—2 drums lubricating grease, 450 drums turpentine, 160 drums linseed oil, 290 drums varnish, 74 cases varnish, 38 cases paint, 20 drums paint, 3109 kegs paint, 40 kegs white lead, 150 D/bags fuller earth, 20 D/bags chestnuts, 14 barrels chestnuts, 316 ingots copper 100 drums tarma, 17 coils copper wire 1087 bars, 15 packages bars, 26 packages emulsion, 100 cases Emulsion, 275 cases gin, 15 cases drugs, 105 cases castor oil, 25 cases bristing, 53 cases confectionary, 67 cases barley, 287 cases biscuits, 25 cases rum 24 cases cable, 81 cases wine, 44 cases beer, 45 cases spirits, 30 cases champagne, 40 cases sauce, 193 bales old clothing, 357 bales old newspaper, 9 bales corks, 15 cases corks, 26 cases paper, 10 bales paper, 27 cases sausages, 18 cases invalid food, 145 cases tin pieces 25 cases cocoa, 21 cases syrup, 37 cases cigarettes, 17 cases vinegar, 21 cases oilman's stores, 26 cases colour, 71 cases gripe water 159 cases medicines, 25 cases quinine, 40 cases starch, 20 cases canned fish 40 cases Mellin's Food 14 cask; glass bottles, 78 casks aniline dyes, 300 bundles yellow metal sheets 1243 bundles hoops, 120 marine glue, 150 bags sulphur-phosphate.

From Antwerp:—95 cases champaigne, 500 cases wire nails, 49 cases galvd. staples, 200 drums, bowranite, 40 drums dextrine 50 rolls wire netting, 37 bales paper, 25 casks old tins 479 pieces squares, 4068 pieces steel plates, 55 pieces rails, 632 pieces steel, 535 pieces steel sheets, 1840 bundles steel sheets 1569 bundles galvd. sheets; 2127 bundles steel bars, 8963 pieces steel bars, 283 pieces tubes, 1615 bundles tubes, 472 bundles steel circles, 2038 plates hard spelter, 115 bags bolts and nuts

S S Toba Maru, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—

From Tokyo:—30 cases confectionery 55 bales cotton yarn, 10 cases silk yarn.

From Yokohama:—150 cases biscuits, 11 cases cotton goods, 15 cases cotton crape, 26 cases silk goods, 10 cases silk yarn.

From Nagoya:—355 cases porcelain 25 cases glass ware, 50 bales cotton shirting, 18 bales cotton yarn.

From Osaka:—30 drums sodium sulphide, 106 cases cotton yarn, 267 bales cotton yarn 496 bales cotton sheeting, 275 bales cotton drill, 360 bales cotton shirting, 25 cases buttles, 60 cases brass wire, 48 cases silk yarn, 100 cases glass bangle, 41 cases glass beads, 254 cases glass ware, 130 cases match boxes, 26 cases safety matches 30 cases zinc powder 14 cases provisions, 12 cases canned goods, 250 casks red lead.

From Kobe:—73 bales cotton yarn, 8 bales matting, 50 bales cotton shirting 360 bales cotton sheetings, 75 bales cotton drills, 22 cases cotton drills, 16 cases silk yarn, 138 cases silk goods, 85 cases refined camphor, 25 cases match boxes, 85 cases celluloid bangles, 65 cases glass bangles, 51 cases cotton hosiery goods, 16 cases enamelled ware; 50 cases glassware, 40 cases porcelain ware, 45 cases cotton crape.

From Moji:—250 casks cement, 49 bales cotton yarn, 11 cases porcelain.

From Shanghai:—178 half chest tea, 175 packages tea, 63 cases tea 821 bales tea, 800 bales cotton sheeting, 60 bales cotton shirting 50 bales cotton yarn, 82 bales silk, 69 cases silk goods.

From Hongkong:—10 cases cotton socks, 3 cases silk goods, 150 coils rope.

From Singapore:—31 bags demar batu, 580 bags sago flour, 275 cases milk.

From Colombo:—50 bags tea 1167 bags copra,

S S Bassano, Agents:—James Finlay & Co. Ld.:—

From Hull:—70 drums varnish, 70 cases varnish, 110 cases disinfectant fluid, 2060 drums disinfectant fluid, 60 drums boiled oil, 240 drums wood preservative, 3663 drums linseed oil, 528 drums Turps Substance, 726 cases paint, 75 cases paint, 1248 kegs paint, 155 barrels alum 20 bales cotton and wool, 50 D/bags mineral white, 47 casks files, 230 casks whiting 19 casks steel, 101 pieces steel, 400 bars steel 497 bundles steel, 68 pieces steel plates, 1500 pipes, 2 7cases dry distemper, 23 cases Cod Liver Oil, 50 cases washing blue, 130 cases metal polism, 0150 cases colour.

From Middlesbro:—100 drums caustic soda, 25 casks tar, 75 pieces yellow metal rods, 258 pieces steel bissoms, 75 pieces flats, 1257 pieces Plates, 131 pieces Angles, 37 bundles angles, 158 bundles steel bars, 2000 bundles galvd. sheets, 1037 bundles hoops, 146 bundles mild steel sheets.

SOCIAL REFORMS AMONGST HINDUS.

CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

The 36th session of the National Social Conference was held in Lucknow to-day under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar. There was an animated discussion on the question of divorce amongst the Hindus. The conference lasted for over seven hours and attendance included several delegates of the All-India Liberal Federation and many prominent gentlemen belonging to orthodox families of the provinces. Those present included Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon. Raja Rampal Singh and Dr. Paranjpye. Pandit Gokaranth Misra, Chairman of the Reception Committee made, an interesting speech in the course of which he referred to the progress of the social reform movement during the past few years and made an earnest plea on behalf of widows and warned the Hindu community against the consequences of the atrocity of allowing child widows to pass their lives in perpetual widowhood. The Pandit then dwelt with the question of untouchability and the condition of the depressed classes and gave a resume of the work of the various social service organisations in the province. Touching the question of intercommunal relations in the country Pandit Gakarnath made a strong plea for mutual toleration in communal affairs.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the president, in the course of his address reviewed at length the progress of the Indian National Social Reform Movement. Referring to the movement at Vaikom he said it was started to improve the condition of the depressed classes and to help them to assert their rights and all such movement deserved their sympathy. Care must, however, be taken that communities were not used as tools in any political game. He made a strong plea on behalf of the reformation and the elevation of the abargines and the labouring classes and concluded with a strong appeal for communal tolerance.

RESOLUTIONS

The Conference recorded its sense of the loss sustained by the death of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and the Maharaja of Travancore and several other distinguished Indians connected with Social Reform movement. A resolution was passed exhorting the people of India to accord complete equality to "untouchable classes". Dr. R. P. Pranjpye moved a resolution urging the abolition of the caste system. Another resolution exhorted people to spread education amongst girls and women and develop home industry. An amendment to this resolution in favour of including Charka among home industries was negatived.

The resolution pertaining to divorce was discussed at length with considerable warmth and animation. It ran as follows:

"This Conference is strongly of opinion that the time has arrived when an earnest endeavour should be made by the social reformers to educate public opinion on the desirability of getting divorce recognised by the Hindu Society and in law."

Pandit Kishan Prasad Kaul, of the Servants of India Society, who moved the resolution, condemned the present system of Hindu social life in respect of freedom of women.

Pandit Prakashnarayan Sapru in supporting the resolution pleaded for the freedom of women and said free married life was helpful to the growth of moral elevation of the communities.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer opposed the resolution and said that it affected the fundamentals of Hindu Society.

Dr. Pranjpye said only a few of the higher castes did not observe the custom of divorce and the idea of divorce was not alien to India. He said they wanted a law both for monogamy and divorce. He maintained that when they claimed political liberty they must claim liberty in social life as well.

Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru also supported the resolution.

Pandit Harakarnath Misra, Thakur Mashal Singh and Mr. C. S. Deole put forward vigorous opposition to the resolution. The resolution was negatived.

Receptions advocating the removal of purdah, urging legislative measures to enlarge women's property rights, the extension of women suffrage, temperance reform, the rising of the marriagible age for boys and girls, pushing forward the movement for widow marriage and favouring the readmission into Hindu Society of Hindu converts to other religions and appealing for the uplift of the aboriginals were also passed.

To-night there was an intercommunal dinner in connection with the Social Conference when in addition to the participants of the Conference there were also present several leading men of the locality including Mr. B.J Dalal I.C.S. and Mr. Wasir Hussain, additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh.

SUFI SAMAGAM.

About two years ago, a movement was started in Sind for the revival of Sufism as a connecting link between Islam and Hinduism. It held its first meeting at Hyderabad Sind, which proved so successful that a second session was held at Karachi in October last year. The great supporter of the movement was Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Bar-at-Law, whose premature death has dealt a severe blow to the cause of unity in Sind. But it is a matter for congratulation that the cause which was so dear to his heart, is still being carried on by two of his chief colleagues, Mr. Jethmal Parsram Gulraj, Editor of the "Bharatvasi", and Prof. H. C. Kumar, B.A., ex-Vice-Principal of the Sind National College at Hyderabad. Mr. Jethmal is the author of "Sind and Its Sufis" in the Asian Library, and has written extensively in Sindhi on Sufi lore. Prof. H. C. Kumar has made a close study of Islam, and has been travelling up and down the country lecturing to large audiences on various aspects of that religion. Both these gentlemen are now in Bombay and advantage is being taken of their presence to arrange for their lectures both in Poona and Bombay. An announcement of their lectures in Bombay will be made as soon as arrangements are complete.

PETROL FOR MUNICIPAL USE.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality was held on [illegible] day at 1-40 p.m. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to the Commissioner's letter regarding the quotations received for the supply of petrol for the year 1925-26 from the various firms for about 1,50,000 gallons of petrol.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that they would require about 1,50,000 gallons of petrol. The price was more or less fixed by an agreement between Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., who were Agents to the Burma Oil Co. Ltd., and to the Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Ltd. As the rates quoted by the two firms were the same the Commissioner proposed that the supply of petrol be purchased from Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., as they had given entire satisfaction for the last three years. He did not therefore call for any tenders.

The Commissioner's proposals were approved of the Standing Committee provided that the terms in both the cases were the same.

WATERPROOF COATS.

The next item considered was the purchase of waterproof coats for the Municipal employees. The Commissioner in his letter stated that in reply to advertisements he received tenders rom the following firms:—Messrs. Bhawoo Kashinath and Co. Messrs. Samuel Fitz and Co. Messrs Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. Messrs. Hajee Ebrahim Bros. The Bengal Waterproof Works. Messrs. George Mao Lellan and Co. The North British Rubber Co.

The coats offered by Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company at Rs. 15 each were the best in comparison with the coats offered by other firms. He therefore proposed the tender of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., be accepted, and a contract be entered into with them at the total cost agregating Rs. 8,475.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted to know why no Indian made waterproofs were not approved by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner said that he had examined the various samples and had found that Indian made waterproofs were not serviceable.

After a little more discussion the Committee accepted the proposition of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that the Commissioner be asked to go in for 65 waterproofs from the Bengal Waterproof Works for trial.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded the resolution.

The other item considered was the letter from the Commissioner recommending the provision of wheeled carriages for carrying the dead bodies of poor and depressed classes to the cemeteries and burning grounds and asking for approving of the sample vehicle shown to the members of the Committee.

The letter was referred to the Corporation.

"VOICE OF INDIA" PRESS

The Committee then considered a letter to the Standing Committee, from Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Nowroji H. Belgaumwalla, Proprietor of the "Voice of India" Press in which they stated that their client was surprised to learn that the Municipal Commissioner had cancelled his permit for working the above-mentioned press without giving opportunity to their client to remove the nuisance alleged to be caused by the working of the press, that their client had according to his undertaking in August last taken steps at a cost of Rs. 1,000 to remove the nuisance caused by the noise from the working of the press and that there had been no complaint about the nuisance then, requested that inquiry might be made into the matter and that their client might be given an opportunity to be present at the time of the inquiry, that if the result of the inquiry went against their client he might be given at least 6 months' time to remove the Press to some other locality and that as the stopping of the Press would mean ruin of business on which over a lakh and a half had been already spent by their client and which had not been made paying their client might be permitted to work the Press in the mean time; and another letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner in which they state that summons had been served upon their client to appear before the 3rd Presidency Magistrate in connection with the working of the "Voice of India" Press with electric power on the ground that written permission from the Commissioner had not been obtained, that their client had arranged to remove the press elsewhere and that it would take two months to do so and requested that hearing of the summons might be adjourned for two months, Stating that "the consequences of denying reasonable time to remove the machinery and to reinstal the same elsewhere would be to stop the daily paper for several days which would be disastrous to its subscribers and ruinous to the owners" and requesting that immediate orders might be given that "the prosecution should be stayed for two months at least." The letter was referred back to the Commissioner.

PROF. EKNATH MURTHI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomed Ali Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan and other Muslim leaders will be present at to-night's show of Prof. Eknath Murthi, at Lamington Road. Maulana Shaukat Ali will present a medal to Prof. Eknath Murthi.

EXCHANGE BANK T. T.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling 6 1/8d. and demand bills were one shilling 6 5/32d.

WE WANT SWARAJ.

NON-BRAHMINS NOT REACTIONARIES.

CONFERENCE IN BILGAUM.

PRESIDENT'S FAITH IN THE IOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 29.

Inspite of the fictitious agitation set against it, the first All-India Non-Brahmin Conference was held at Belgaum during Congress week, when about 500 delegates from all parts of India were present.

Mr. Sakhare, chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, answered criticism levelled against the Non-Brahmin movement and said it was meant to uplift the Non-Brahmins and to instil in them a sense of self-help. It bore no ill-will against any other community. He declared that the Non-Brahmins also claimed Swaraj by legitimate and constitutional means.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar was then duly elected President.

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address delivered at the First All-India Non-Brahmin Conference held at Belgaum on Sunday (28th December, 1924), by Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.:—

Citizens of Karnataka, to you we owe a special debt of gratitude that you have been, thanks to a divine providence that shapes our ends, the inspirers and the originators of this ideal of an All-India Non-Brahmin Conference, and our gratitude is all the greater that you have at such short notice and with so many difficulties in your way, made it possible for the holding of this Conference, for the ingathering of the brethren of our clan from all corners of this great continent and for giving a new lead, a new hope and a new outlook, for all those who have been groping in the darkness of their own provincial homes in the past. I feel sure that when the future historian comes to chronicle the events of these momentous days, when time has cured the asperbities and acrimonious discussions of the present, this large gathering of Non-Brahmins will indeed be noted as a great landmark in the political and social evolution of the people of this great continent and generations yet unborn, will I feel confident, bless you and thank you, brethren of the Karnataka, for the prominent part you have played in this great renaissance movement of modern India, in this noble awakening of a people's rights and privileges. I am not a prophet by birth or traditions to unravel what is hidden in the womb of the future, but I venture to predict that it augurs well for the future of India that so many of you have come to realise the need for an awakening of the masses, of the real people of this Empire, and I submit with some confidence that the stirring which animates you now is indeed full of hope, and makes one feel more confident of the bright and happy days to come.

THE GENESIS OF OUR MOVEMENT.

To those kindly critics who have time and who asked the question, what is this Non-Brahmin movement and when was it originated, let me answer that our movement is as ancient as Parasurama himself, and again and again the pages of Indian history are full of the revolt of the people against tyrannies of a priesthood, of the rising of the masses against the oppression of a minority, of the awakening of the proletariat when their just rights and claims were trampled or ignored. Since the British occupation of this country, the movement has once again been gaining ground and although there have been simmerings of deep discontent as far back as the year 1893, it burst forth with all the terrific force of a volcanic eruption at the time eight years ago, when that famous memorandum of our revered and most esteemed leader Sir Pitty Theagoroya Chettiar and the late lamented Dr Nair was published at the Lucknow Congress of 1916. It is not my purpose to-day to follow the fortunes of those days or to picture to you the humiliations to which we and our leaders in southern India were subjected, the cruel insults we had to bear, the misrepresentations and calumnies that were heaped on us and he unparalleled exaggerations and criticism we had to face, done, Casabianca like, amist a sea of storm and strife. My heart is too full of gratitude to-night and too full of the spirit of thanksgiving to the Almighty of the Universe, who alone has been with us,—I say I feel too grateful to-night to recollect the painful reminiscores of the past or to feel anything like resentment for all that we had to subject ourselves to. It was His will that we had to walk through the valley of humiliation to pass through the depths of despondency, to suffer the slings and arrows of unnatural hostility and the Lord knew best that such a training was necessary to whip us into activity and to energise us into a sustined effort. We of Southern India cannot feel too grateful to the late lamented, titled Dr. Nair, to our great leader Sir Thegoroya Chettiar, nor to that true statesman the Hon. the Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras. Dr. Nair has alas passed away before his labors could fructify and a nation's sorrow flowed him to his premature grave. Of Sir Pitty Theagoroya Chettiar, that white-robed saint of Southern India, the most revered leader of Non-Brahmins, I cannot speak without emotion. My tongue clings to the roof of my mouth, and words seem but a poor medium of expression indeed, when I venture to speak of that great and good man to whom, we in Southern India owe so much, who at his comparatively ripe age of over three score years and ten is still the life and soul of the Non-Brahmin movement, the one beacon light amidst the encircling gloom, a towering personality shedding its light and lustre around us all with his half a century of public work of spotless purity and absolute disinterestedness, as an illuminated record of selfless and untiring labour for less worthy and humble pigmies like myself to follow. Sir Theagoroy Chettiar is loved and respected throughout the length and breadth of Southern India and is acknowledged by all as the Grand Old Man of Southern India and the movement which he sponsored with such copicuous ability and which was once dervely called the Chetty-Nair movement has we are glad to note, become an all-India movement with potentialities of a great future. I feel sure, gentlemen, that on this occasion assembled as we are from all par of India, our heart goes forth to him who has been our Saviour and our Champion who through thick and thin has steered is vessel clear of all shoals and rocks and I feel confident I am voicing the feelings of every one of you present herewhen I say that we all wish that he shall be spared for many more years to guide us and to enthuse us by his genial personality and his ripe wisdom. May the Giver of all good bless him with long life, health and happiness and may his life serve as an inspiration for us all to imbibe someing of his spirit and to follow along his footsteps!

NOT A REACTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Gentlemen it has often been stated that our movement is a movement of hatred, that its go is the suppression of forward communities that we are lacking in public spirit, that we have not the courage of our convictions and that in fact we are perhaps in league with opponents of our country's progress all for a mess of potage, we are selling away our birthrights. If there be even an iota of truth or justification in any one of these statements, if there be even the faintest suspicion of veracity in these inference if I felt that our movement was in the least calculated to retard the true progress of our country, I should be the last to campion such a cause, nor are you the persons to tolerate such a movement or to countenance any person however exalted who tries to foist on you such ideals. It is perfectly true that we are not, by nature of training, accustomed to the art of judicious advertisement, nor are we the people who would like to parade our virtues or prate with vehemence the extent of our patriotism. Conscious of our own righteous cause, conscious of our strength and our readiness for personal sacrifice, conscious most of all that we have no need to air our sentiments to the delectation of a gullible public, we Non-Brahmins have ever been anxious to work quietly, to avoid the limelight of publicity and to discard the paraphernalia of the brass band and the bugle. It is unfortunately true that silence on our part has been misconstrued and misrepresented and those who would never have had the courage to malign us, have had complete freedom to carry on a campaign of systematic mudslinging. But I am not sorry that we have refused to be drawn in by such manoeuvres. It is the cowards that protest in season and out of season, the extent of their prowess and the gigantic feats they are capable of, the truly valiant do not talk but act. Likewise it is, the political cowards that talk incessantly of their patriotism and draw blood curdling pictures of the extent of their possible sacrifice, the truly patriotic and self-effacing citizens have no need to protest their patriotism, nor would they condescend to sing paeans of praise for their own self-glorification.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

The principles for which our movement stands, have often been reiterated from the press and the platform. We are anxious for a harmonious progress of the body politic. We are anxious to strive towards a synthetic progress of our social as well as our political life. We cannot possibly divest the one from the other and treat them as though they were in water-tight compartments. Nor can we countenance the progress of but a few, when the large majority are still lagging behind unable even to realise the great gulf that yawns between them and their more advanced countrymen. Development of one limb of a body at the expense of the other is pathological as much as the progress of one community at the expense of the other would be. We do not want a political elephantiasis on the one side and a shrunken shrivelled apology or vestige of a human limb on the other. It is on this fundamental truth, that our cry for communal representation is based. We want all communities inhabiting this continent to progress, to be given facilities for advance, and even as the truly loving parents pay special attention to the training and up-bringing of their weaker children to the apparent neglect of the more robust and healthy ones, so must a state which is equally solicitous of the welfare of all its citizens, put forth its best endeavours to raise the weaker communities even it be at the apparent neglect of the more forward ones. This is an axiomatic principle of national development and no one can gainsay the fact that even as the strength of a chain depends on its weakest link, so does the strength of a nation depend on its weakest community. If one realises this elementary fact one will not talk grandiloquently of the pernicious principle of communalism, of the vicious circle it sets up, of its antagonism to true nationalism or of the unholy barriers of communal strife towards national progress.

FACE FACTS.

After all what good is it for any politician with sincerity to refuse to face facts. For good or for evil, in India perhaps more than in any other country, the country is divided into horizontal rows, each separated from the other and each incapable of mixing freely with the other. And when, owing to a diversity of causes, it has so happened that some communities are in an advantageous position while others are suffering from difficulties of varying degrees, the patriot and the politician with any large vision and a magnanimous heart would realise the obvious duty he owes to the people at large. If there should permeate in such a complex body politic any feeling of security, it could only be after a clear realisation of the fact that the interests of the weak are safe in the hands of the strong, that pledges given will honourably be fulfilled and that a word of honour is as good as the deed. The principle of communal representation was accepted as a settled fact and in Conferences and Congresses innumerable, it was definitely stated that the pacts arrived at by various communities would be honoured by all schools of political thought. Ere the echoes of those promises had died away, fancy the leaders of certain political schools rushing in before committees and gatherings, to denounce the very principle of communal representation, to decry the very system of safeguarding and to damnify the very idea of such a remedy! Is it any wonder that under such circumstances a larger body of our countrymen are considerably perturbed and are distinctly inclined to isolated lines of activity and progress? If to-day we see that the Muslims, Sikhs and other communities are tending to a separatist activity, let us realise that we owe it to the kindly sentiments and phenomenal patriotism of some of our leaders who before a Muddiman Committee waxed eloquent with indignation on the supposed inequities of communal representation.

AN UNFORTUNATE EPISODE.

Speaking of the evidence tendered before the Muddiman Committee reminds me of another incident that has certainly tended to estrange our Moslem brethren and has set them seriously to think, I refer to the Bengal episode of the rejection of the Ministers salaries. Whatever plausible arguments may now be given, whatever delightful explanations may now be forthcoming, it is a fact that by the adverse vote of the Bengal Legislature, the two Ministers who were both Mohamedans were forced to resign and the extremely short-sighter and unwise speech of Sir P C. Mitter, ex-Minister of Bengal only served to confirm the suspicion in the minds of the Moslem public at large, that there was an unholy combination between the so-called Swarajists and Independents to pull down a Moslem Ministry. Time alone will show the incalculable harm that has resulted therefrom and the Swarajists can lay claim to one more act of destruction which has considerably retarded the progress of our country. The evidence tendered by Moslem witnesses, men of such conspicuous independence as Sir Abdur Rahim, cannot but set us furiously to think and the resolve of the Moslem League to have its session in Bombay is a portentous augury of the future.

Fortunately for the country's cause, the movement which has brought us together here to-night, has always strived its best to attain a better understanding with our Moslem brethren and it is with pardonable pride I recall the fact that in my own province, ever since the founding of our movement the relations between the two communities have been increasingly cordial. It cannot be otherwise, our ideals, our aspirations and our *modus operandi* must necessarily appeal to them and we are ourselves firmly convinced, that in their progress lies our own salvation and in their sense of security lies our best *sense* of security and safe progress. It is not only in the interests of the Muslims but in respect of every backward community and particularly the so-called depressed classes, this movement has been inaugurated and we welcome, by reason of our conviction and not because of any pacts or theories of expediency, any proposals for reasonable guarantee of the interests and the progress of such communities.

EDUCATION.

One of the foremost needs of the country, of the non-Brahmin communities in particular is education. There can be no denying the fact that in this vital matter affecting the masses, the activities of the Government in the past, have been to put it very mildly, far from adequate. One wonders what progress would have been made if only the Compulsory Elementary Education Bill of the late Mr. Gokhale had been sympathetically considered by the bureaucracy, instead of being thrown out so non-chalantly on the most flimsy grounds. And yet we are asked to believe that the interests of the masses are not safe in the hands of the educated classes and that a benevolent bureaucracy is the only safe protection for the teeming millions of India! We are painfully conscious of the fact, that our present position is as much due to the lack of education among the members of our communities as to the aggressive tendencies of forward communities, and it behoves us all therefore to see that in the constructive programme, education plays a prominent part indeed. Compulsory Elementary education, facilities for Secondary education, vocational training, technical and technological schools all over the country, these are the crying needs of the day and let us hope that those in authority as well as those generous hearted citizens blessed with the riches of the world, will come forward more eagerly to provide facilities and afford adequate scope to the members of the non-Brahmin communities to take to education more kindly. If only every community will look to the education of its own children, the problem will be easily solved. I am aware that with education as a transferred subject, the outlook is more hopefull and that our Ministers in Madras and Bombay are striving their best to reach our goal. But unfortunately for them, the sinews of war, are rather lacking and in their present unfortunate plight, they are not able to do all that they are anxious to, to push forward the scheme of expansion of education in all its spheres. It is here, then, that our local bodies and philanthropic gentlemen can come to the relief and we look to them to realise the responsibilities of their position and to do all in their power to help the cause of education among the non-Brahmin communities and to stimulate the powers that be to take a more vigorous step forward.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MINISTRY.

This is not the place to speak about the achievements of the non-Brahmin Ministry in Madras, but I feel that it is necessary to let you know something of their activities to make you realise how a Ministry of non-Brahmins views the pressing problems of the day and how it strives to serve the masses. Ever since the Ministry came into power, it has been solicitous of the welfare of the masses, and by means of legislation and by constant and vigilant care it may be said that a great step forward has been taken to ameliorate the condition of the masses. Free and compulsory education has been introduced into several municipalities, a great expansion of elementary education is in course of development, vocational training has been introduced in several of the schools in the presidency, the university has been reorganised with a view to increase its efficiency and its representative character and while a great deal more is yet to be accomplished, what has been done thus far is a sufficient testimony of the interest evinced by the Minister in the welfare of the masses. To the Chief Minister, he Hon'ble the Raja of Panagal belongs the credit of having passed that great act of paramount importance, the Religious Endowments Bill. You are all aware how temples and mutts endowed almost entirely by non-Brahmins, these great charities bequeathed by pious non-Brahmins have latterly become the hot-beds of vice, corruption and ill-fame and how the very purpose of the benefactors has been nullified. Costly interminable litigations, mutual recrimination, murder and all the ghastly crimes to which society can be subjected, have been the order of the day and to purify these ancient institutions, to render them better fitted as places of worship, to divert these charities to more fruitful channels of activity not inconsistent with the true ideals of the donors, a bill was introduced and successfully piloted with rare courage and determination by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister in the teeth of a fierce agitation, as artificial as it was unholy.

A BENEFICIAL MEASURE.

The benefits of this great measure will be evident in the years to come. What the Sikhs have been attempting to do with so much of needless bitterness, what the so-called Swarajists are supposed to have accomplished by the theatrical performances at Tarakeswar, where one form of autocracy seems to have succeeded another, the Madras Ministry has done a hundredfold better in that it has included every temple and mutt throughout Southern India in this wise measure, and accomplished its object without any of the rancour and advertisement so characteristic of the other activities. The best testimony that one can wish is afforded by the fact that today in the neighbouring Hindu state of Mysore, whose ruler is one of the most pious and just of Hindu rulers beloved and respected and almost deified by all his subjects for his noble and divine qualities,—I say it is the best commentary on the artificial agitation of Madras that Mysore has introduced a Hindu Religious Endowments Bill modelled largely on the measure of the Madras Legislature. In this connexion I cannot but express the sense of deep disappointment that is felt by the people of my presidency that a measure of such importance passed by two successive legislatures has not yet been given assent to by the Viceroy. I trust that before many days are over wiser counsels will prevail at Simla and Delhi and that His Excellency will view things in their proper perspective and not be misled by interested, rather too interested critics. Bad as Dyarchy is in all conscience, it will be the bitterest hoax if a Provincial Council is not going to be given the freedom to legislate for itself in matters of such vital importance, where neither diplomacy, nor foreign affairs, nor the impregnable military tactics, come in, and I for one refuse to believe that the quintessence of wisdom is to be found only in the ethereal heights of the snow-clad peaks and not in the desolate plains below.

(To be Continued.)

(Continued from Column 5.)

dustrial, literary and artistic property should be re-established and restored in the territories of the High Contracting Parties. Industrial rights in trade mark in their broadest sense were sought to be protected by the Conventions of Paris and Berne. His Lordship was of opinion that the object of the Signatories being the protection of industrial rights in trade marks as are recognized by a country, by putting a restrictive meaning on the provisions, the Court would be frustrating the very object with which the convention was made and in a country like India would deny to a foreigner the right to acquire trade mark rights by use when a citizen of the British Empire could. In India such a right could only be acquired by user. There was no doubt that it was a right to industrial property. The right to a trade mark in whatever way acquired in a British country was a right of industrial property coming under the conventions of Paris and Berne. If that were to the right which the plaintiffs admittedly had before the War, must be restored to them, unless there was an Act of Government depriving them of that right. In India Government had not taken any such action. Thus the only thing in the way of the plaintiffs exercising their right was the sale of Sanatogen manufactured by others between 1917 and 1923, at a time when by reason of the War the plaintiffs could not possibly prevent the infringment of their right. The Peace Treaty expressly provided that any such infringment during War should not be taken into consideration.

On these considerations, His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs and granted them the injunction prayed for.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Mutehi and Mr. B J. Desai appeared for the defendants.

HIGH COURT.

TRADERS AT VARIANCE.

INJUNCTION GRANTED TO PLAINTIFFS.

(Before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla).

A. J. Von Wulfing and another.

vs.

D. H. Jeewandas and Co.

The plaintiffs brought this suit alleging that for several years prior to 1914 they had manufactured and sold under the names 'Sanatogen' and 'Formamint' certain chemical compounds for use in medicine and pharmacy; that the same had been imported into India and sold by the plaintiffs under these names; that they had acquired a great reputation throughout India and that Sanatogen and Formamint had come to mean chemical compounds of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The plaintiffs further alleged that on the outbreak of the war the compounds continued to be imported into India by the plaintiffs' London firm until the property and assets of the London firm were sold in June 1917 by the Controller of Enemy Trading to Genatosan Ltd. Thereafter Genatosan Ltd. imported the said compounds. On the termination of the war the plaintiffs started importing them from Berlin, claiming that they were the original manufacturers and had the original exclusive right to the use of the names Sanatogen and Formamint which right the Treaty of Peace. Thereupon an agreement was come to between the plaintiffs and Genatosan Ltd., whereby the plaintiffs were to have the sole right to use the said names in India. In October, 1923, the defendants imported into Bombay a consignment of several cases of some substances under the names Sanatogen and Formamint, and were selling the same at rates lower than those of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs charged that the defendants' object was to deceive the public into a belief that in purchasing the defendants' goods they were getting the genuine articles of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The general get-up of the defendants' package was also calculated to assist that object. On these allegations plaintiffs prayed for an injunction restraining the defendants from using the names Sanatogen and Formamint and otherwise attempting to pass off compounds not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as their goods.

The defendants denied that the names Sanatogen and Formamint had come to mean compounds of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The trade marks Formamint and Sanatogen were avoided and removed from the Register in October, 1916 by the order of the Board of Trade, and thereupon the said marks and names had become public property both in England and India. From 1917 to 1923 Sanatogen and Formamint had been imported into India by various persons and by reason of common use the names and marks had become public property. The defendants denied that the plaintiffs had the original exclusive right to the use of the names or that such right was restored by the Treaty of Peace or by Agreement. They admitted importing several cases of Sanatogen and Formamint into India but denied that their object was to deceive the public as alleged by the plaintiffs.

JUDGMENT.

After the hearing had lasted for several days his Lordship gave judgment. His Lordship remarked that it was admitted in evidence by the defendants that prior to 1914 the names Sanatogen and Formamint had come to mean compounds of plaintiffs manufacture in the Indian market, and that the plaintiffs had acquired an exclusive right to the use of the names. The names Sanatogen and Formamint were fancy names given by the plaintiffs to indicate their manufacture, and the names had been registered as trade marks in England. In respect of trade marks and trade names any rights obtained by the parties in England had no effect on the rights of the parties in India. There was so far no Registration Act in India for the protection of rights in trade marks. The trader in India had still to depend upon his common law right for the protection of his trade mark, and that was a right of action entitling him to an injunction restraining the use of a trade mark belonging to him if such use was calculated to pass off the defendants' goods as the goods of the plaintiffs. The evidence in the case of chemists and others, clearly proved that prior to the War the plaintiffs had acquired a reputation in respect of the compounds and the names Sanatogen and Formamint were associated in the minds of the public with the manufacture of the plaintiffs. The only ground on which the defendants could claim to sell their compounds under these names would be the determination of the trade mark rights of the plaintiffs. The defendants contended that the plaintiffs' trade marks ceased to be distinctive by reason of the sale of these compounds under the said names by other persons between 1917 and 1923. As the Patent rights of both their compounds had come to an end in 1911, the formulae were open and any one could manufacture and sell them in England after 1911, but the names Sanatogen and Formamint being registered trade marks of the plaintiffs, no other manufacturers would use these names, until the avoidance of the trade marks in 1916.

His Lordship examined the cases on the question when a trade mark or a name which is distinctive become public juris. The test appeared to be as laid down in Ford vs. Ford, whether the use of the word by other persons was still calculated to deceive the public.

If the mark had come to be so public and in such universal use that nobody could be deceived by the use of it, the evidence such as it was showed that, notwithstanding the sales of Sanatogen, which on the face of the packets showed it was manufactured not in Germany but in England or America, either by the plaintiffs or the Genatosan Ltd., the public bought it merely as a substitute for the genuine article when they knew that it was not the German stuff they were buying, and that in the mind of the public the word "Sanatogen" did not indicate the name of a compound which might be manufactured by anybody, but the distinctive manufacture of the plaintiffs. It had to be remembered that when the Genatosan Ltd put their compound on the market they took care to indicate on the label, that they were the assignees of the business and goodwill of the plaintiff firm and were the only manufacturers of the genuine compound called Sanatogen. On the evidence there was no doubt in his Lordship's mind that the defendants seeing that a very large and lucrative business was done by the plaintiffs in Sanatogen and finding that in England various other persons did make and sell the compound to that name sought to take advantage of the reputation acquired by the plaintiffs.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The next question was whether the right of the plaintiffs as it was at the out-break of the War was restored to them by the Treaty of Peace? Article 306 of the Treaty of Versailles provided that rights of in-

(Continued in Column 4.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

New Year's Eve: Banks closed.

Pt. M. M. Malaviya's lecture on "The work before the Hindus" in Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 1.

New Year's day: Banks closed.

"WORK BEFORE HINDUS."

PT. MALAVIYA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha Bombay a public lecture will be delivered by Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on "The work before the Hindus".

CHANGES IN LOCAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

"A revision of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways local trains is to take place on the 1st March 1925. The public interested in the matter are requested to send their suggestions to the Secretary, The Suburban Railway Advisory Committee Bombay, c/o The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, so as to reach the Committee not latered than 10th January.

FREE EYE TREATMENT.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement, Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. S. R. Mashruv, L. C. P. & S. Hon. Opthalmic Surgeon of the Bhatia Relief Association, will begin free Eye Treatment for the poor at the above Settlement, opposite Bengalis Masjid, Madanpura, from Sunday the 4th January 1925 from 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) every Sunday.

FIRST SOUTH INDIANS' CONFERENCE.

The First South Indians' Conference will be held in Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel (Tram Terminus) on Sunday 4th January 1925 at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. K. S. Aiyar will preside. The welcome speech will be delivered by Mr. K. Natarajan. All South Indians are requested to attend.

A meeting of the Provincial Committee of the above Conference will be held in No. 13 Tejpal Road, Gamdevi to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 a.m. and the Members are requested to attend.

Gentlemen who are willing to volunteer their services are requested to see Mr. M. K. Anandakrishna Iyer, top-floor Gaswalla Building, Parel, between 7 and 9 a.m. and between 7 and 9 p.m.

"MISSION OF BENE-ISRAEL."

A public lecture will be delivered at the Israelite School Hall to-day (Wednesday), at 6-0 p.m. by Dr. J. E. Solomon, L. M. and S. on "The Mission of the Bene-Israel" when Mr. H. S. L. Polak will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S. S. "Taba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd January 1925.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual Ordinary general meeting of the Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay will be held in the Hall of the Association on Sunday 4th January, 1925, at 4 p.m. Mr. Husain Suleman Mitha Presiding.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a wall calander from the Poona Anath Vidyartha Griha.

We have received a Wall Calendar for 1925, with Public Holidays printed on the back, from the Bombay Book Mart, of the "Times" Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 32nd instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, the 3rd January 1925, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man" Part 3 will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The ensuing National Union of Teachers Examinations will be held in Bombay in April 1925. Applications for admission with the proper fees must reach the Principal, Syramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, opposite Channi Road Railway Station, Bombay 4) on the 8th January 1925.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the Young Men's Muslim Association, Bombay, has issued an appeal to the public of Bombay in general and Muslims of Bombay in particular and also those distinguished personages who have come here to attend the annual sessions of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference and the All-India Muslim League, to extend their helping hand to the institution, the objects of which are purposes of Islamic work, especially to establish complete concord among the different sects of Islam and create fellow-feeling in them, and (b) to promote and provide for their mental, social, physical economic and religious improvements and general welfare.

IN HONOUR OF LATE SETH LAKHAMSI HIRJI MEISHERI.

On hearing about the death of Seth Lakhamsi Hirji Meisheri J. P. B.A., L. L. B. additional Judge Small Causes Court, Bombay, and a well-known pleader, this afternoon, an urgent meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association was held yesterday in the Hall at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when it was resolved to close the Grain and Seeds Bazar to-day (the 31st instant) in honour of the deceased gentleman.

CABARET FINALS TO-NIGHT.

"Our Cabaret" will close their Bombay season at the Excelsior with two performances this evening at 6 and 9-30 p.m. when the fourth change of programme will be given, including for the first time in India a big concerted item "Old Acquaintance Blues" in which the whole company appear. This on the last day of the old year should be a very appropriate number.

PATEL BROS. AND SULTAN BROS.

On Tuesday a procession organised by Messrs. Patel Bros and Sultan Bros. cap-dealers of Bombay passed through the main-fares of Bombay. To-day (Wednesday) another procession will again pass through Bombay streets distributing handbills. People should read them as they are sure to prove beneficial to them.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1924.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The proceedings of the Muslim League yesterday make it clear that there is a wide gulf of divergence between the League and the Congress. Six years ago, when the League met at Bombay there was a close approximation of sentiment between the Congress and the League, and to true lovers of India the sway of differences so soon after mutual approach should be a matter of regret and alarm. Though we have said hard things about the convention of the League at Bombay, it will serve no useful purpose to belittle its significance. The meeting yesterday was to a large extent representative; the views expressed by Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee and the Hon. Syed Raza Ali are shared by many Mussalmans of foresight and influence, and it devolves upon national leaders to realise the cause of communal distrust and devise the means of a workable compact. The speeches were so extensive in the topics discussed that it would be impossible to comment upon them in a single article. The Chairman of the Reception Committee drew upon Canadian analogy and declared that separation is the best method of union. No less disconcerting were the specific proposals of Syed Raza Ali regarding the reconstruction of the Lucknow Pact. There are differences between his proposals and the tentative suggestions of Dr. Kitchlew as President of the Khilafat Conference. We admit that it would be a cowardly and futile course to burke discussion of claims when both the parties to the Lucknow Pact are disturbed. From the articles of Lala Lajpat Rai and the pronouncements of Hindu leaders, it is obvious that the Hindu community is anxious to have a fuller settlement which embraces items not contemplated in the Lucknow Pact. Lala Lajpat Rai's crusade against communal representation and the complaints of both Hindus and Muslims in the Punjab have undermined public faith in the Lucknow Pact. The Muslims are quite in order when they draw the attention of the country to the limitations of past consent. If both sides express dissatisfaction, the Congress has to see whether the good purpose of the Pact has been served and whether the agreement is really exhausted. But what disturbs us is the sliding away of a few Muslim League leaders from the arbitership of the Congress. Several Muslims have denounced the Congress as pro-Hindu and a few Hindus have not hesitated to declare it pro-Muslim since the ascendancy of the Khilafat question. Barren accusations of this kind are disappointing. It is true that Hindus were considerate and patient when they consented to harness the dynamic power of the Congress to the redress of Muslim grievances after the War. To deny or to ignore it would be ungracious, especially when all Muslims own up to their extra-territorial sentiment for the welfare of Islam and the independence of Muslim nations. Both the speeches yesterday were defective in that they failed adequately to acknowledge the disinterested union of hearts in 1919. If communal concord is to be preserved we must not be afraid of recognising the past even in the face of present provocations and regarding the progress of heart-unity as something more potent than pacts and covenants.

The suggestion of the President that the League should be represented in the Congress by ten or twelve of its representatives involves the implicit repudiation of the Congress as a common forum for all the people. Leaders should arrest the separatist tendency behind the proposal. Besides the distrust of the Congress we fear that ideas of detached organisation increase the slackening of Muslim contribution in the advance of India towards Swaraj. A very large part of our ultimate conciliation depends upon our acquisition of freedom. It is the sense of being aliens in our own land that to a great extent fosters among communities the tendency of desperate wrangling and the fight for temporary advantages. Mark the difference between the zeal of the Congress for freedom and the appreciation of Reforms by Mr. Syed Raza Ali. He is right in insisting that our united programme should envisage "stern realities" and that it should be "practical." The Congress agrees with him. But his dissociation from the national current leads him to a complaisant estimate of the Reforms. "I am not one of those", he says, "who think that the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme was unworthy of England to give or of India to receive." It is a sententious judgment but it is unworthy of adherence after four years of experience. The complaisant approbation of the Reforms is discouraging because in our opinion the invention of diarchy was a side-tracking of the straight course that lay before the Minto-Morley Scheme. It was a specious device which retained all the power of administration in the hands of the Civil Service. The "sole issue" before the country is something more than the "expediency" of entering upon the second stage of the "journey". The issue is the attainment of Swaraj, complete and unqualified. Have the protection of minorities by all means, but let there be no mistake about the imperative need of Swaraj and the idle delay of accelerating the "second" stage instead of the final stage. "With great respect to Lord Reading", observes the President, "I venture to point out that nobody has proposed the adoption of a new policy to His Majesty's Government. The policy is there clearly enunciated in the preamble to the Act". The preamble is clear with its purpose of the ever-increasing and never-ending association of Indians in the persuit of Responsible Government! The preamble is the sheet-ancher of die-hards, to us it is a sinking vortex. When early in the year the proposal of a Round Table Conference was mooted in the Assembly, the pregnant answer of the Government was that the preamble to the Act prescribed conditions which it was for us to observe to the satisfaction of British statesmen. We have to matriculate our way to Swaraj step by step, according to the preamble, under adverse examinership. The Muslim League ought to be at one with the Congress in the fundamental principle of our liberty; indeed before the Nagpur Congress Muslim leaders now in secession were closely identified with the demand, even though in the memory of Mr. Raza Ali "nobody has proposed the adoption of a new policy by His Majesty's Government."

The President catalogued the grievances and wishes of India as evidenced in our relations with Government during the year. Admission in the higher grades of the Indian Army, the injustice of the Lee Commission, the importance of Protection and fiscal freedom, and the plight of Indians over-seas have been ably reviewed in the presidential address. Political relations with non-Muslim communities and the danger of morbid excesses in the Shuddhi movement form part of the problems India has voluntarily to examine and settle. Their discussion ought to be followed on no plane lower than that assumed by Mahatma Gandhi at Belgaum, but through the League keeping away from the venue and atmosphere of the Congress, it loses its capacity for magnanimous action. If in 1915, the League had kept away from the Congress the policy of wisdom and concord evolved at Lucknow would never have seen the light of day. Mr. Raza Ali gets over the criticism by an interesting play of words. He says that nearness of space alone cannot mean unity of aim and action. We have no illusions about the efficacy of spatial contiguity, but we do believe in the beneficence of a common atmosphere and the power of a single inspiration. There is a cloud of suspicion and distrust in Mr. Raza Ali's review of the communal problem and the real causes of communal disturbances as is apparent from his confiding references to the Government communique on Kohat. The Government praised the supine failure of local officials by describing it as "coolness and courage." Speaking of the administration of the region he says: "Believe me nowhere in British India have I found a body of officials both European and Indian more anxious to promote the welfare of the people committed to their charge". The eulogy is again due to the water-tight separation of parties because the information gathered through local investigation and available among leaders at Belgaum would have altered the earnest convictions of Mr. Raza Ali. Division and distance do add to differences in judgment. His palliating view of the Bengal Ordinance "which stands on a somewhat different footing" too may have been altered by the pooling of information; for it is not enough to say that all of us have the same object. Separation need not always precede union. We admit. We examine separatist tendencies and find the antidote of faction. On the principle and proportion of representation in Councils and local bodies, though not in educational institutions, the Muslims have every right to frae their minimum claims, and it is a subject to which we propose to rer; but there is enough evidence in thtext of Mr. Devji Canjee's speech nd the first part of Mr. Raza Ali'saddress of the risk of differences heir aggravated through distrust of the ithentic status of the Congress and laclof association among leaders.

A WRONG LAD.

The special session of he Hindu Mahasabha which was hel in Belgaum, under the presentship of Pandit Madan Moin Malaviya, has passed resolution appointing a committee tascertain and formulate Hindu opinion on the subject of Hindu-Muslim problen in their relations to the question o further constitutional reforms. Mr. Satyamurti, who explained the scope of the resolution, said that "it was, for the first time, giving a distinctive political orientation to the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha, which would not only be confined to the social and religious upliftof the Hindus, but would also focus and xpress Hindu opinion on political problems." The existence of the Muslin League may explain the new orientatin of the Mahasabha, but it cannot justify it. The Muslim League was brought into existence at a time when the Muslims as a community took little shai in the deliberations of the Congress. The platform of the Congress was a comon platform for all communities, but th Muslims, unfortunately, chose a sepate platform for themselves. Hindu polical opinion was then completely focued by the Congress to the satisfaction the Hindu community for the simple reason that the latt realised that the Indian view of the political problem embraced he Hindu view and was not antagonistic to it. And this fact was brought into relief when in 1916 the Congress athe representative of the nation, including the Hindu majority, negotiated th Lucknow Pact and adjusted the polital differences between Hindus and Muslims. Has the Congress ceased to represent and safeguard the interests of the Hindus that a distinct denominatiol body should be entrusted with th task of safeguarding these interests "The Congress," Mr. Satyamurti sd, "did not express the views of the Hdus as it could not express those of the uslims." Whose views does, then, the Congress express? The implication of Mr. Satyamurti's statement seems to be hat the views that the Congress may old on communal representation will ben conflict with those of the Hindu community. There could hardly be an impcation more damaging to the prestige and authority of the Congress. Theviews of Congressmen on denominationa political organisations have been well-known. Congressmen have deplored their xistence as much as they have deplred communal representation. In tair pre-occupation with communal claims these organisations are apt to lose sight of the larger and more important national claims. It is, therefore, that Congressmen have consistently insisted that the only right standpoint from which every political problem should be discussed and settled is the national standpoint and that the only organisation which can be fully trusted to take that standpoint is the Congress. "I do not believe," Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said at the Hindu Mahasabha session, "that communalism and nationalism can co-exist." Yet he has countenanced a proposal which, if carried out, is likely to give an impetus to communalism and correspondingly weaken the forces of nationalism. This, of course, is not the intention of those who desire to give a distinct political orientation to the Mahasabha; on the contrary, they are anxious to reconcile the interests of both the communities. But the experience of denominational organisations that exist is a sufficient warning against the baneful influence of the communal spirit on national politics. Besides, there is no reason to believe that the interests of the Hindus, who form an overwhelming majority in the Congress, will not be duly focussed and safeguarded by the latter in any negotiations with the Muslims.

Notes of the Day

Reciprocity.

Britain professes readiness to evacuate Cologne, but France is loud in her denunciation of dangerous armaments in German territory. The Herriot Government is in a difficult position. There are threats from without and temptations within for the Herriot Government to face. and in order to prolong their dominance they have yielded to the scare-mongering of Paris journals. Britain, though commercially allied to Germany, is not in a hurry to isolate France and expose M. Herriot to the onslaught of his enemies. French Cabinets are notoriously unstable. The fall of M. Herriot may prove to be a great inconvenience to Britain, and hence she is deftly balancing her policy and prospects. The so-called Conference of Ambassadors at Paris represents the agreement of Britain not to be precipitate in the evacuation of occupied territory and in the offer of encouragement to the anti-Herriot factions. The representatives of the Allies have conducted hundreds of inspection in Germany with a special eye to the accumulation of war-material. Very little had been found to justify the expedient accusation that Germany was preparing for war. The matter is nominally deferred to the date of report by the Ambassadors, but it is obvious that France is resolute about continuing in the Cologne Zone and retaining the support of Britain who owes her thanks in regard to British foreign policy in the region of Northern Africa.

Liberals Drawing Slow.

It is amusing to watch the remarks of the Anglo-Indian press on the Liberal Conference at Lucknow. The main concern is to establish the impossibility of united actia among Indians. After giving abundant space to querrulous extracts about differences from the speech of Dr. Paranjpye, they put his constructive proposals to drastic summary or small type. The pre-occupation of Anglo-Indian journals is to prove dissensions and ignore the suggestions of the Liberal Conference. The public will be disappointed at the attitude of the Lucknow Conference and Nationalists already feel that there is no present hope of unity if the Liberals adhere to their complaint regarding Gandhiji's speech. The Lucknow Conference protests against the Lee Commission's Report though it was endorsed by the Commission by representative Liberals. They elaborate ancient resolutions about the separation of judicial and executive functions, even as they plead fervently for compulsory military training. These are reforms which, we are afraid, will hang intact until the consent of England to India's right of Svaraj. They leave the principle and dwell, fruitlessly, on details that cannot eventuate before peace. Familiar information is massed in their resolutions. It is curious to note that Liberals shy at terms like boycott and the charkha, and politely refer to cottage industries. The spinning wheel is not boldly advocated, they merely dwell upon it in sly language as the promotion of a cottage industry. The Congress is committed to a specific programme for the year, and the Liberals are not, in principle, divided from it for the year. Instead of emphasising the basis of united action in 1925, they exaggerate differences which are exploited by the enemy for hostile propaganda.

Sartorial Reflections.

A foreign visitor once described India as the land of sad faces; people never seemed to smile on the country-side. A beaming countenance and a half-filled stomach seldom go together. The visitor however added that sombre faces were relieved by picturesque head-gear. At yesterday's meeting of the Muslim League, there was a rich display of varying head-dress. To the Indian, the decoration of the head is a thing of dignity and self-respect, and it is a mortal insult to emulate the fun of English holiday-makers who topple the hat off in football crowds. Englishmen look upon their hats as an outdoor obligation, and they put them under the chair when they are at their ease. The turban and the cap are treated by Indians as part of the normal outfit. The platform yesterday presented an interesting study in head-gear. There were about half-a-dozen fez caps while the rest were as dissimilar as the hats exhibited in a millinery shop. The President wore a fez cap. The wearing of the fez does not admit of the Admiral Beatty angle and all of them were sustained in erect fashion. Mr. Jinnah affected a canoe-shaped cap of black hue bought apparently in a hurry, and he sported a complicated moncle dark at the rim. There was a good show of white turbans bordered with gold lace, while the pattern of truncated cones made of khaddar did not seem popular. Caps of fluffy exterior were very few. If we exclude the turbans, the most distinguished and convenient form of headwear for Musulmans is the fez: so at least would be the judgment of any observer, and after all the purpose of dress is not merely the convenience of the wearer but the aesthetic peasure of the looker-on.

William Archer.

Mr. Willian Archer, whose death is announced, was an author and dramatic critic of considerable merit, but his best work consisted of the popularisation of Henrik Ibsen in England and America. His later days fell in a period of dramatic mediocrities in English literature when the art of reviewing was debased by the habit of mutual adulation among professional authors. Journalism had been put on an industrial basis and newspaper magnates profiteered like brewers and sugar-kings. The introduction of Ibsen was a great relief to the world of readers suffering under the regime of publishers who marked books with flaming cover, heedless of their abiding merit. Archer commented on all things under the sun. The only object on which he was an authority was the theatre but he spun out books of travel, history and social philosophy. In subjects foreign to the theatre, he was essentially shallow. In 1917 he perpetrated a book titled "India and the Future." In his Yesternised vision, India was an uncivilise country and he compiled a list of philistine superficialities to justify his thesis. Sam and electricity were to him the beginning and the end of civilisation and refinement. Sir John Woodroffe exposed his pretensions in a brilliant treatise, but Arer was a celebrity in the publishing worl and his books paid him very well.

A BOMBSHELL IN CALCUTTA.

EX-MINISTERS ON THE RUN.

NAWAB OF SHAISTABAD'S BOLD LEAD.

REACTIONARY PLANS FRUSTRATED.

CONFUSION IN "MUSLIM" CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Chaotic condition prevailed in the Muslim Conference and the climax was reached to-night when there was an attempt to flee away with the presidential address when it was discovered that the President did not abide by the wishes of the conveners and condemned outright the arrests and detentions under the Ordinance. The Nawab of Shaistabad has undoubtedly made one of the most dignified speeches and his appeal for Hindu-Muslim unity visibly affected the vast assemblage of Mahomedans. The Nawab's condemnation of the Ordinance as an un-English measure just on the day when Government comes out with an explanation for perpetuating the repressive law will be read with delight. In a voice which bespoke his feelings and the agony of his heart over the recent arrests without trial, the Nawab proceeded: "England values freedom. England has fought for freedom. England has stood out as the champion of freedom before the world. Why then this law which seeks to do away with trials, which makes the executives the sole judges of facts, which patters with freedom and which annuls and annihilates the spirit of the English law? And now we are going to be inoculated with this poison".

But the Nawab was remarkably eloquent at the time when he urged Hindu-Muslim unity in the name of the Motherland "Hindu-Muslim interests are by no means hostile to each other (cheers). Why ignore the common and emphasise differing elements? The former by far outweigh the latter. Let us shake hands, he begged them all, on one common platform as soldiers in the liberation war of India as brothers reunited never to part again pledged to love and loyalty unto death (cheers). We are told that the price of loyalty will be 55 per cent. Mahomedans. We want no bait for loyalty. As the President proceeded with his speech the facial expressions of Messrs. Ghaznavi and Fazlul Huq and Nawab Ali Chandhuri were constantly changing.

"I have never come prepared for such a speech from the president" shouted Mr. Ghaznavi. Mr. Fazlul Huq dissociated himself from the Subjects Committee and left the Conference in disgust.

AN UNEXPECTED BOMBSHELL.

The speech of the Nawab of Shaisatabad is an unexpected bombshell to place hunters. How truly he described the present position when he said: "My first words to you will be then to lay aside personal considerations in the wider issues affecting the Muslim community and other people of this country and to look at these issues from a broader and a more liberal point of view. I make no reflections. I impute no motives. I merely offer in all humility my advice. Take it or reject it as you will but, one thing is certain as death.—Division, self-seeking, subservience, narrowness of vision will rend and ruin your cause beyond redemption, beyond recall. In unity lies your strength, in self-effacement your glory, in patriotism your future. Acts words we want. We are sick and ry of platform oratory, of pleasant rances and splendid promises. We weary and sick too of the plans, that made week by week at the homes of numerous leaders, plans not unlike the sand castles made by children on the sea-kissing shore. All this will bear no fruit, will lead to no result."

UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT.

Unexpected development is expected in the Conference and I understand the President is tired of the narrowness of the organisers of the Conference. He has chosen to resign from the Subjects Committee. He is entirely opposed to the Committee being held in a private house.

PRESIDENT INSULTED.

SPEECH SNATCHED AWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Nawab Syed Mahomed Hossain, President of the All-Bengal Mahomedan Conference now sitting in Calcutta in a letter to the Press this morning states that his speech fell as a bombshell upon the organisers of the Conference and "some of them actually snatched it away from me and had a hurried consultation." It appears that his emphatic condemnation of the Ordinance Bill was the cause of dissatisfaction.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press to-day, the Nawab said he did not attend the Subjects Committee meeting last night nor had he since taken any active part in the proceedings of the Conference. He would not do so unless the organisers made amends for their conduct. When he accepted the presidency he had not the least idea that his hands would be tied in any way.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners; the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance. 18923

NO BAIT FOR LOYALTY.

PRESIDENT CONDEMNS REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Presiding over the Bengal Moslem Conference, Nawab Syed Mahomed Hosein of Shaistabad said Hindu-Muslim interests in India were by no means hostile to each other. "Are we not", asked the Nawab, "all children of the same soil, speaking the very same language, possessing many customs in common, celebrating each other's festivals and living side by side? Why ignore the common and emphasise the differing elements while the former by far outweigh the latter? Let us shake hands on one common platform as soldiers in the war for the liberation of India as brothers reunited never to part again, pledged to love and loyalty unto death. There is one other matter which calls for passing notice here. It is the Bengal Criminal amendment Bill of 1925 which the Government proposes to introduce and hopes to pass on the 7th of January in the Bengal Legislative Concil. I shall be echoing the sentiments of the entire law abiding population of Bengal when I say that it is our duty to extirpate anarchy with a sure and swift hand. In the suppression and destruction of anarchy Lord Lytton has our warmest support and heartiest co-operation. But if we are determined to uproot anarchy root and branch we are equally determined to stand for law and order. Will England, the home of freedom, the nursery of law will she sanction and approve of the wholesale arrests and detention of persons without trial or semblance of a trial? No reason has been shown, no justification pleaded, much loss proved, for this most un-English of measures. We are not for screening criminals and encouraging anarchists, but we do ask for a law and right, freedom and fairness and we do urge with all the power that lies within us that no one's liberty should be taken away except upon the clearest proof of guilt. We are told that the price of loyalty will be 55 per cent Mohammedan appointment. We want no bait for loyalty. We are and shall be loyal without such promises to temptations."

SUPPORT TO GOVT.

RESOLUTION PASSED AMIDST DISORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Bengal Presidency Muslim Conference concluded its sitting to-day. Khan Bahadur A. Sujat Ali Beg, Chairman of the Reception Committee presided in the absence of the President. The attendance to-day was about 2000. To avoid disorder Mr. Abdul Kashem announced that the Conference had been convened by Mahomedan residents of Calcutta holding certain definite views and as such it was meant for those sharing the particular views. Mr. S. Surwardy, a deputy major left the meeting with his followers, saying that he was not the exponent of those views and resolutions were passed disapproving of the President's views on the Ordinance Bill, urging the Government to fix the Mahomedan representation at 55 per cent in the Bengal Council and also in the public services under Imperial and Provincial Governments, demanding the equal distribution of educational grants from public revenues between Hindus and Mahomedans in the proportion of population.

Much heat was generated when the resolution urging the Moslem members of the Bengal Council to support Government action promulgating the Ordinance which was moved by Khan Bahadur Chaunnuddin who pointed out that it would be folly on their part if they joined the Swarajists to drive he British out of India. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Kutbuddin Ahmed who remarked that it was out of order and was antagonistic to the spirit of the Presidential Address. He was interrupted by several delegates who supported the resolution. it was put to the vote and amidst disorder and tremendous cries of "all" and 'no, no' the President declared it carried and dissolved the meeting.

COLOGNE ZONE.

REASONS FOR NON-EVACUATION.

AMBASSADORS' NOTE TO GERMANY.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 29.

The Conference of Ambassadors in Paris are now engaged in considering the terms of the Note to be handed to the German Government before January 10th, pointing out the reasons which render it impossible to evacuate the Cologne area on that date. "The Times" expresses the hope that the Note to Germany, and the full report when it is available will be published. The Allies, it says, have nothing to hide, and "there is every reason to believe that the publication of the full report will be welcome to the mass of the German people themselves who are misled, as they were misled before the war, by the militarist section having its headquarters in Prussia. It is believed to be the opinion of well-placed foreign observers in Berlin that the greater part of the German people are strongly inclined to peace. Whether this is the case or not will become more apparent when they as well as the German and foreign military experts are put in full possession of the facts. These facts have so far been withheld and the German Minister of Defence declares that there has been no obstruction of the Allied investigating officers. The report will, we believe, be found to refute this assertion."

COMMENTS OF "D. T."

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"The desire of the present British Government as that of its predecessors is that the British occupation should cease, and Lord Curzon has lately said so on its behalf. But the question of the extent of Germany's disarmament remains unsettled, and it cannot be settled until the Allied Control Commission has presented its full report. There were serious reasons for the Allies requiring last year further inspection of the state of Germany's armaments to which Doctor Marx's Government agreed. Having agreed to it, that Government is in no position to insist that the Commission's inquiries should be treated as if they were non-existent, and that Germany should be credited in advance with having had nothing to conceal. The truth as to that will be disclosed in the Commission's full report, and the blame for this task of reinspection having become necessary should be laid by the Chancellor upon those militarist elements in Germany whose notorious activities made it inevitable that the question of disarmament should again be raised."—B. O. W.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

DISCUSSION AT FINANCE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Paris.—In the Chamber, the Finance Minister, M. Clementel, implicitly admitted the possibility of inter-Allied debts being discussed at the Finance Ministers' Conference in January, but promised that no decision would be binding until Parliamentary assent had been secured thereto. He foreshadowed a support to the Americans' demand for a share in reparations for material damage.—Reuter.

NO REPUDIATION OF DEBTS

M. CLEMENTEL EXPLAINS.

PARIS, Dec. 30.

A Havas Agency message says:—

Interviewed by the Paris Edition of the New York "Herald", M. Clementel, the Minister of Finance, said that the rumour being circulated in America that France would repudiate her debts was born of wilful misinterpretation by France's enemies of a certain paragraph of his report on the state of French finance. M. Clementel never intended to propose such a solution of the problem of debts. The report alluded only to the fact that section of the French opinion believed that such a solution would be equitable. But, M. Clementel never sponsored this proposal and would not advocate it when the problem came up for discussion. France did not intend to repudiate any of her debts and her signature would be always held sacred. Reuter.

A DENIAL.

LONDON, Dec 30.

Paris.—The American representative on the Reparations Commission and the American Embassy deny the receipt of instructions from Washington regarding the evacuation of Cologne.—Reuter.

E. A. CONGRESS

ABANDON N. C. O.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

NAIROBI, Dec. 29.

An important decision has been taken by the East African National Congress of Indians who, on the advice of the President, Mr. Abdul Wahid, the wealthiest Indian merchant in Kenya, who has been a resident of the Colony for 25 years, have resolved to enter into full co-operation with Europeans for three years in the hope that permanent co-operation may be insured. The decision embraces participation in Parliamentary and Municipal Government on the fixed basis of the abandonment of the policy of Non-Cooperation, and the agreement to pay the poll-tax. The Congress also resolved to advise the Indians in Uganda to agree to Parliamentary representation.—Reuter.

LORD OLIVIER CASTIGATED.

FULMINATION OF "D. T."

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The "Daily Telegraph," concluding the castigation of Lord Olivier on his attempt to justify himself in the Indian Press, says Lord Olivier poses as a misunderstood man, but if he really wishes to retain the goodwill of his countrymen, he must publicly retract his sympathy with those who pass resolutions praising assassins.—Reuter.

"INTERESTS PREJUDICED."

ANGLO-INDIANS' LAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Anglo-Indian Association of London, is circulating, among the Press and members of Parliament, a memorandum lamenting that notwithstanding specific safeguards in the Reforms granted in 1919, the interests of the Anglo-Indian community have been prejudiced repeatedly during last four years. The Association specifies the rejection, by the Bengal Council, of the grant for European elementary education and its non-certification by Lord Lytton. Regarding Indianization, the Association complains that Anglo-Indians, though statutory natives, have been discharged from posts in public service to make way for Indians. This action, it says, is unjust and a violation of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, and urges the claim of Anglo-Indians to be eligible for the regular army, either in separate regiments or companies attached to British regiments. An appeal is made to Members of Parliament not to extend the Reforms until an enquiry has been made into these and other grievances, and not to sanction any scheme not effectively protecting the vital interests of the permanent British population.—Reuter.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

In an article in the January issue of the "Empire Review" on the "British Government and Indian States", Mr. F. H. Brown supports the plea of the Maharajah of Bikanir in an interview with the "Review of Reviews" called on the 21th November for an inquiry into the problems of Indian States. He says Commissions have inquired into almost every conceivable question of administration and reform in British India but adjustment of the relations with the Indian States to the 20th century conditions had no thorough examination. The goal of British policy in British India announced on the 20th August, 1917 must be reconciled with the unimpaired privileges, rights and dignities of the princes according to the repeated pledges declared by the King Emperor less than four years ago to be inviolable. The process calls for a diligent examination when there is as there now is the time and opportunity for full investigation.—Reuter.

EGYPTION SITUATION.

10 ARRESTED PERSONS RELEASED

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Cairo.—Ten more persons arrested in connection with the murder of the late Sirdar have been released two of whom are Deputies and embrace a prominent member of the Wafd Party and a leader of so-called students. The Army Court of Enquiry has, however, detained Abdul Rahman Fahmy, organiser of the notorious Vengeance Society, who was imprisoned in 1921, and Nokrashi Bey, Under-Secretary of Interior in the Zagulul Government. Government has prohibited students, who are non-voters, from, in any way, participating in the forthcoming election.—Reuter.

FOLLOWING D' OISY.

A JAPANESE PLAN OF AIR FLIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Official air quarters in London have received information that the Japanese intend to carry out a flight in spring from Tokio to France and England following the route taken by the French airman, D'Oisy. The Japanese Government has already granted a substantial sum for this purpose. —Reuter.

LUCKNOW PACT---AND AFTER.

REVISION NECESSARY.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CONGRESS AND LEAGUE.

HON. MR. RAZA ALI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

"A COMIC CAMOUFLAGE."

MR. SHERIFF CANJI ON INDIA'S POSITION.

The sixteenth annual session of the All-India Muslim League met at the Globe Cinema, Bombay, on Tuesday at 11 a.m. The auditorium was once again filled to its utmost capacity by the audience long before the appointed time and great enthusiasm prevailed among the delegates who had come from different parts of India. On the dais apart from other inscriptions, the motto of Lokmanya Tilak "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" which has in these days become the creed of the people of India, attracted considerable attention. When Dr. Annie Besant, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Mr. V. J. Patel arrived they were received with applause while the president-elect Hon. Syed Raza Ali was given a rousing reception and the audience stood as a mark of respect till he occupied his seat on the dais.

Among those present were also seen Dr. Annie Besant, Mrs. Mahomed Ali, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Fyez B. Tyebji, Mr. Husein B Tyebji, Hon. Mr. Justice Suleman, Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Sir Rahim Bux, Raja Saheb of Salimpur, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. H. S. L. Polak, Imam Saheb of Juma Musjid, Delhi, Major Nawab Mumtaz Yar-ud-Doulah Bahadur, Mr. Barkatali, Bar-at-Law, Sahebzada Aftab Ahmedkhan, Hon. Khan Bahadur Gulamhusein Hidayutulla, Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Mr. J. M. Mehta, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Mirza Ali Mohmed Khan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Mohmed Nazir Sheikh, Mr. Sardar Ali Pathan (Dhulia) Khan Bahadur Shaik Ali Baakaza, Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, Syed Alay Nabi, Pir Tajuddin, Mr. Noor Mahomed, Maulvi Abdul Azid, Mr. Fazul Mooraj, Mr. Tasaddnque Husein Sherwani, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Pathan Joseph, Mr. Osman Sobani, Mr. Chagla, Mr. Khatri, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, and others.

The proceedings commenced with prayer at 11-30 a.m. and after a solemn pause for a minute or two Mr. Sheriff Dewji Kanji, the chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said:—

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

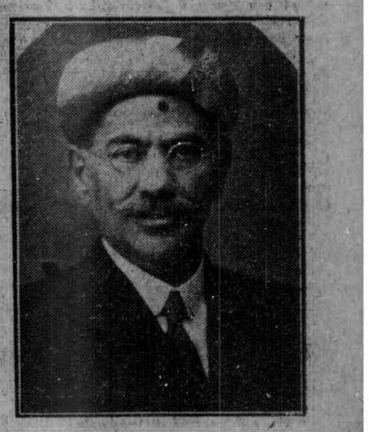
The first point we have to determine is the position of India in the world. Is she to be a pariah among pariahs or a nation among nations? In considering this question our attention is at once arrested by the position of India in The Empire. The tragic truth is that she is a pariah in Kenya; the comic camouflage is that she is an equal member in the League of Nations. The principle of non-intervention does not apply to a Crown Colony. I am certain that the principle would be brushed aside without much ado if the Boer majority were to disfranchise or segregate the British minority in South Africa. The excuse is a transparent pretex. The temper of the people of India will no longer tolerate this degrading indignity, and tortuous diplomacy. Such national humiliation feeds the flame of Racialism and Retaliation and generates the spirit of Revolution, which may, some day, culminate in catastrophic carnage from which pacific people recoil with horror. The British race noted for their practical genius must realise that a continent like India with a population of 320 millions endowed with brains and muscles and vivified by love of liberty cannot be harnessed to a foreign rule for ever however benevolent and benificient it may be. India must be assured without dangerous delay a status of equality with every State of Earth. This is the birthright of every nation. What is the status we demand? Independance is the national ideal. Interdepanance is the International ideals. The International ideals appears to me to be a higher and nobler ideal consonant with the Islamic ideal of the brotherhood of Muslims without reference to race or colour. A dependency that advocates the International ideal easily lays itself open to the charge of salve mentality. Nevertheless I venture to express my concurrence with the consensus of opinion among Mussalmans who would be satisfied with perfect equality of status with the Overseas Dominions within the British Common-wealth. This harmonises with the "Responsible Government in British India as an integral part of The Empire" of the Reform Act and the Royal Proclamation.

ISLAM IN INDIA.

The position of Islam in India is misunderstood and has become the direful spring of communal conflict and cleavage. The Hindu breast is surcharged with distrust and suspicion of Pan-Islamism. Distrust begets distrust. Suspicion is no peace-maker. There is no justification for conjuring up the phantom of Pan-Islamism. Evidently the Hindu has not realized the true mission of the Muslims of India. By blood and religion they are fashioned, to be the architects, of Hindu-Muslim Unity not only in India, but in all Asia. No more noble and glorious mission can be conceived than an Entente Cordiale between India and Islamia in Asia.

India is the Homeland of Muslims as of Hindus, by the same Sanad. By becoming Muslims we have not ceased to be Indians. The blood of the Pandavs and Kouravs flows in the veins of the overwhelming majority of the Muslims of India. They are the blood-brothers of the Hindus. But outside our Homeland and cornfields we have our Holy Places and Khalif and 300 millions who share our faith. They are our brothers-in-faith. By blood and religion the Muslims of India are the uniting links of brothers-in-blood and brothers-in-faith. Who can say that blood is thicker than Faith or Faith is thicker than blood? This is the unique position assigned to us by Divine Providence. Islamic brotherhood is the greatest gift of our Holy Prophet. It is a priceless heritage. There is nothing to compare with it in all Christendom or Creation. It is a standing miracle, the wonder of the age, the most vital and binding human cement. For this reason the fate and fortune of Muslims and of Muslim States, in and out of our Homelands, naturally excite the deenest chords of sympathy in our hearts. The Hindoos and the Europeans denounce these extra territorial sympathies as Pan-Islamism antagonistic to territorial Patriotism. The Faithful instinctively cultivate them as the law of the Prophet and the way to En-

MR. SHERIFF DEWJI CANJEE.



Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League.

tento Cordiale conducive to the greatest good of the greatest number in India and Islamia under Divine Dispensation. This aspect of the position of Islam in India is unfortunately overlooked. A better understanding would moderate our internecine quarrels, facilitate adjustments and establish peace and goodwill in our Homeland which we all desire from the bottom of our hearts.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

We all proclaim with the sincerity born of conviction that no power on earth could resist our demand for Swaraj if only Hindus and Muslims were united in earnest. We naturally preach, aspire and strive for unity. Yet disunity persists as a chronic ailment defying medical skill. Sometimes we prescribe the national pills of "Children of Mother Hind," "twin brothers" and "twin sisters"; sometimes we vary it by "two eyes" or "two wives" of Government. We are only doomed to witness the disease aggravated by political quackery. Every assertion of communal claims is attributed to the malicious inspiration of a Foreign Rule. Nevertheless no sane man could challenge the truth of the declaration made by Mr. Justice Tyebji so long ago as in 1887 "that each one of our great Indian communities has its own peculiar, social, moral, educational and even political difficulties to surmount." We mistake unity as a means to an end. In reality unity is the end of all quarrels. When we compose our differences Hindu-Muslim Unity will result automatic-

(Continued on page 9.)

BAHAI PHILOSOPHY

EQUALITY OF SEXES

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The fifth All-India and Burma Bahai Convention met again on Tuesday at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Mr. K. Natrajan presiding.

A HEAVEN ON EARTH.

Prof. Pritam Singh of Cawnpore delivered a lecture on "The Social Programme of the Bahai Movement." He said that in the sphere of politics or in the domain of social reconstruction they found that democracy was more or less impractical. All the schemes so far attempted had been failures and the only solution could be found in the doctrines of the Bahai movement which must, in course of time, be accepted by the intellect of the human society. The speaker then referred to the three pillars which Baha-Ulla had placed before them—the pillar of Justice, the pillar of Work and the pillar of Self-expansion. Continuing he said that if they applied the basic principles of Bahaism for the uplift of human society, they would find that this very earth would be transformed into a heaven on earth.

MISS SHIRIN IRANI.

Miss Shirin M. Irani then spoke on the 'Station of Women.' It was a fighting speech delivered with fluency and charm. She said that of all the twelve principles of Bahaism, the one of equality of man and woman was the most important. She meant to dwell on it for a great length of time that evening. This century was the century of light and as such had revealed the rights and the capacity of woman. In ancient times woman was considered inferior to man particularly in Asia and Africa. The Nusirians had for a long time clung to the belief that woman was the manifestation of evil while man was believed to be the incarnation of Lord. To-day the capacities of the woman and her claim for equality with man had been accepted.

Bahaism had a special attraction for women in that it proclaimed the equality of sex. Man and woman were equal, only the latter had not the opportunities nor the education of the former. Was it a disqualification asked the speaker, if woman was not a trained warrior or was not able to kill her brethren? It might be truly said that woman was inferior to man in the hardness of heart. This was inferiority for which woman might well be proud. In the domain of joy-bringing and comfort creating were the glories of womankind.

Continuing, Miss Irani said that if God created man in his image, it did not follow at all that woman was not so created. All religious books emphasized the superiority of man. This was a superstitious idea which required to be abandoned. Just as a boy would be made a dullard by constantly dinning into his ears that he was a dullard, even so was the case with woman. They thought women were inferior, they told them they were so and it was no wonder then that women should be what they found them now. However, thanks to the Bahai movement, women were no longer considering themselves as inferior but were demanding their rights.

Miss Irani concluded by asking women not to consider themselves as inferior to men and exhorted men to treat them as their equals.

Mr. Hashmatulla spoke on the Bahai movement emphasizing that the basic principles of all religions were the same and it mattered not by what labels they were known.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. Natrajan said that though he was not a Bahai he believed that the great Prophet of Persia was one of those beings whom God had sent to the world to refresh the memory of men in matters religious and spiritual. He said that the truth of the one-ness of God and the appearance of prophets from time to time was declared thousands of years ago in the Vedas. Truth was like gold or ore in a mine, which required to be refined and struck into coins for making it current among the peoples. In conclusion, he said that true test of a religion lay in making a man or a woman realize his or her God. And judging from the followers of Bahaism he had come across he could say that Bahaism stood the test.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S MUNIFICENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Captain Victor Sassoon, who succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his father Sir E. E. Sassoon recently in London, has generously donated the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 for charity. This amount has been made over to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading with the request that their Excellencies devote the sum for the purpose of charitable objects in India. It has been decided by their Excellencies to allocate this donation to the different projects in connection with women and children and with the improvement of the welfare of the poorer sections of the different communities in India.

Sir Victor Sassoon belongs to the well-known firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., which has branches in many important towns in the East, and this gift made in memory of his late father, marks him out as possessing a most generous and philanthropic disposition. It is fortunate, indeed, that Jews in general make over donations for the benefit of all communities without distinction, and large sums are given all over the world by wealthy Jews in connection with every project for the advancement of humanity. And this act of Sir Victor Sassoon's is only one of them. It is to be hoped that Sir Victor Sassoon, who has shown such broad-mindedness in this instance, will as well earn the love of the Jewish communities in India by several such acts for their progress and [illegible] advancement culturally, materially and

NEW P.& O. STEAMERS.

THE "R." CLASS.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

The Directors, of the P. & O. S. N. Company notify through their Agents in Bombay, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., that the s.s. "Ranpura", the first of the new P. & O. Liners of the "R" class to be completed, will arrive in Bombay on the 24th April, 1925 and will take the homeward mail sailing of the 9th May in place of the s.s. "China". The "Ranpura", 16,000 tons gross, has accommodation for 305 first saloon and 282 second saloon passengers and is specially adapted to the requirements of the passenger traffic to and from Bombay. The cabin plan shows that she has 10 cabins-de-luxe and a number of single cabins with bath-rooms attached;; the rest of the first saloon accommodation being mainly single and two-berth cabins, whilst the second saloon accommodation is also very comfortably arranged. All the first saloon cabins are fitted with bedsteads instead of bunks, and the large number of single and two-berth cabins should appeal to the travelling public. Those passengers originally booked to proceed from Bombay by the s.s. "China" on the 9th May are being allotted accommodation on the s.s. "Ranpura".

THE "RAZMAK."

Another new P. & O. Mail ship, the "Razmak", is also appearing in that Company's programme of sailings from Bombay.

The "Razmak", 10,000 tons gross, has been built specially for the Bombay Aden service and will connect at the latter port with the Australian and China mail steamers alternately. Like the s.s. "Ranpura", the "Razmak" has most attractive passenger accommodation both first and second saloon, and it is considered she will prove extremely popular with those passengers whose arrangements for travelling include the departure dates of this new vessel. The "Razmak" will have a high turn of speed which should ensure a transhipment at Aden in daylight with a minimum amount of inconvenience to passengers. It may be remembered that the "Salsette" used to carry out the local service between Bombay and Aden; the "Razmak" is nearly twice as large.

"L'ECLAIR" INCIDENT.

DEFENCE OF GOVT. ACTION.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

An interpellation regarding the prosecution of "L'Eclair" came up in the Chamber, to-day, when the Minister of Justice, defending the Government's action, declared that restrictions on the liberty of the Press applied only to secret documents concerning the external safety of the State. He asserted that the incriminating documents similar to those discovered in the office of "L'Eclair" came from the archives of the Public Administration. Government would have full light thrown on the affair, and, whoever was responsible for the leakage, would be struck down, however highly placed he might be. The debate was then adjourned.—Reuter.

SIR. W. S. BRANCKER.

ARRIVES AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 30.

Sir William Sefton Brancker, the British Director of Civil Aviation, who is flying to India to investigate the possibilities of a London India Air route, arrived here this afternoon.

LOCAL BOARD MEETING AT BASSEIN

OPPOSITION TO CHAMBER'S ELECTION AS PRESIDENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BASSEIN, Dec. 28.

An interesting meeting of the new Local Board was held at Bassein on the 22nd instant in the Office of the Local Board. Seldom has a meeting of this kind been more largely attended in the past, there having been all the members both elected and nominated present with a goodly sprinkling of outsiders keenly interested in the proceedings.

The question of the election of the President occasioned much heated debate.

Mr. Govind Dharmaji Vartak proposed, and Mr. Hira Bapu Patil seconded, that Mr. Narayen Ganesh Galvankar (a Brahmin) be elected President.

Rao Saheb Dhondu Vishram Pambkar moved an amendment that Mr. Raghoba Narayen Vanmali (a Chambar) be the President.

Mr. Stephen M. Pereira, in seconding the amendment said that it would be a great honour to the Board if the amendment were carried for they would thereby be setting up an excellent example to other representative democratic bodies by giving a praiseworthy proof that they were a progressive body, free from narrow, antiquated and obsolete ways and views, who looked to merit and merit alone as the only essential that counted irrespective of colour, caste or creed. Mr. Vanmali, said the speaker, was a highly educated man possessing sterling qualities of head and heart who, though a Chambar, would prove to be such an ornament and also a valuable acquisition to the Board as scarcely any other so-called high-caste man would be able to surpass.

The original proposition and amendment were put to the vote:

12 votes for original proposition.
4 votes for amendment.
2 votes neutral.

Rao Saheb Parulekar proposed, and Mr. R. N. Vanmali seconded, that Mr. Stephen M. Pereira be elected vice-President.

Mr. N. G. Galvankar moved an amendment that Mr. Dharaial Damodar be the vice-President. This was seconded by Mr. Sakharam Nathu Patil.

10 votes for amendment.
7 votes for proposition.
1 vote neutral.

At this stage it transpired that certain proceedings of an important meeting that required inspection had disappeared from the records in the Office.

This matter, urged Mr. Pereira should be thoroughly sifted, so that the person or persons responsible for the neglect or criminality due to which the disappearance of the proceedings had occurred might be severely punished.

Mr. Nasserwanji Cowasji also strongly endorsed this view.

The matter was eventually dropped.

A Standing Committee was then formed.

VICEROY AT ROTARY CLUB.

NEED OF UNDERSTANDING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Rotary Club, Calcutta delivered on 30th December:—

"I thank you and this assembly of Rotarians for your warm welcome. It is a great pleasure to me once again to meet members of the Rotary Club, to associate with those who are pursuing its high ideals and who by their membership pledge themselves to service above self. As you Sir George have indicated, I am not a stranger to the Rotary movement; I first made its acquaintance in its original home in the United States and it is a great interest to me to find that its seed has been borne by the wind so far afield as Calcutta and has taken root in the soil here. You, Sir George, have paid me a great compliment, for you have referred to me as imbued with the true retarian spirit. I hope I merit the tribute; certainly it is much esteemed by me. It is however for others to appraise your observations at their just value. I cannot be impartial in this respect for although I may be severely critical of myself in some directions there is a danger that I may judge of other actions with too great leniency.

PRINCIPLES OF ROTARY.

"We have all listened with attention to your brief but comprehensive statement of the principles of the Rotary Club and the duties of Rotarians. It has brought the lofty aims of this club forcibly home to us. You have made it plain that the Rotary; movement if properly understood and practised is entirely non-political; but it is significant that the basic idea of rotary association had its birth in a country where representative institutions flourish, for just as representative institutions cannot progress unless the representatives of the people think of the people and for the people, so the existence of community service which the rotary has as its aim cannot progress. It is essential that each member should not think first of himself but of other people and for other people. Rotary strives to improve each member by elimination from his mind of the purely selfish material and the personal view point and by implanting in it an understanding of what others around him are doing and what they need and want. In this way his outlook towards his own occupation and acts becomes broader and his horizon begins to extend towards ideals of service through his work to the community at large. The Rotary Club grows up and membership extends; the result can only be to place the commercial and civic life on a higher and more efficient plane and to leaven the general body of the people with nobler ideals of citizenship and neighbourly relation. It is for this reason that is particularly appropriate that the rotary should have started its career in India at a time when a step in advance towards responsible institutions has been taken and when any growth in the ideals of citizenship or in strengthening the social structure are of special importance.

WIDE FIELD IN INDIA.

"There is, as I conceive it, a wide field in India for the rotary movement. It has its habitation at present in Calcutta, but its principles could with advantage be distributed over a far more extended territory. An influence of the nature you have described which exists for the promotion of understanding and sympathy and unity can achieve great results whatever the causes may be and which I shall not here attempt to analyse. It cannot be doubted that they have combined to make the character of the social structure in India peculiarly complex. Too great a gulf separates the poor from the rich; there is too vast a distance between the heights of knowledge and the abysses of ignorance. The tendency at times is for different religions to clash even amongst sections of the people professing the same religion; there are seets and castes and sharp dividing lines; many in turn are severed from their fellowmen by traditional and hereditary occupations in addition. Unfortunately there are also sharp recial antagonisms. From these causes estrangements spring up.

LACK OF UNDERSTANDING.

"There is too often in India, as in other countries, a lack of understanding and a want of sympathy between man and man and class and class and thus men become disposed to concentrate too narrowly on their own occupation and interests. It seems to follow inevitably that the outlook upon life is restricted and that personal interest and material success will thus become the limited horizon of ambition. Such a condition of mind in the individual must militate against his getting the best out of himself or even out of his business and it warps the proper discharge by him of obligation to his city or his country. To such a condition the rotary comes as a healing balm. Men of different classes meet; they exchange views and experiences; they learn of one another's work and ideals; they share each other's hopes and fears they begin to understand each other's difficulties; they are introduced to new problems and new questions; they appreciate the wants and needs not formerly realised and the aspirations and aims in which they have previously had no share. Sensibly or insensibly ideals or new duties and obligations are created and actions become ordered to serve a wider purpose and a high aim. Service to the community becomes the watchward and the outlook of each individual is steeped in the golden light of a wider humanity. For these reasons I congratulate the members on the formation of this club and wish them all success. I hope that others will emulate their example and that other clubs will grow up in Calcutta and elsewhere in India and so lead to the wider diffusion of those high aims and aspirations which are comprised in the inspiring ideal of service above self."

CONGRESS WEEK AT BELGAUM.

STRENUOUS TIME FOR RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH AUTHORITIES.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 30.

Mahatma Gandhi and party left this evening by Mail for Ahmedabad. The Congress Week which concluded to-day provided most strenuous time for the local railway and the telegraph authorities. The resources of a comparatively small town like Belgaum are normally limited, but the railway and the telegraph authorities by strengthening their staff and otherwise made arrangements to cope with the situation to the best of their ability. The Railway Mandal, Belgaum also helped the passengers a good deal.

Dr. Munje in a statement to the Associated Press says the Congress having accepted the Gandhi-Swarajist Pact suspending Non-Co-operation a meeting of the Swarajist members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council has been convened at Nagpur on the 11th January for considering the situation thus created concerning Council activities in the Province.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru have decided to come to Nagpur on 9th January to finish the work of settlement of the Hindu-Moslem dispute of Nagpur undertaken by them on the initiation of Mahatma Gandhi.

MAHATMA LEAVES BELGAUM.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 30.

The Congress Camp is practically empty and the delegates and visitors have left for their homes. Mahatma Gandhi had a discussion this morning with the Congress workers and he is leaving this evening for Ahmedabad where he will stay for a fortnight. He will preside over the Kathiawad States Conference and start from Ahmedabad about the 15th of January for Rawalpindi to bring about reconciliation between the Kohat Hindus and the Mahomedans.

LABOUR PARTY AND BENGAL TERROR.

NO MANDATE TO GOVERNMENT.

The "Bengalee" publishes the following special cable, dated December 25, from its London correspondent:—

Last Friday's debate in the Commons on the situation in Bengal has evoked belated comments in a section of the Liberal Press.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "Lord Reading should allow the Ordinance to lapse automatically at the end of six months and trust for the maintenance of public order to good government and the ordinary law."

The "Nation" says: "No peace can be obtained by forcing through legislation intended to give permanence to terms of the coercion Ordinance. Government would be wise to limit the scope of the summary procedure in the strictest fashion, to aim at the quickest possible release of such prisoners as may be able to clear themselves of charges of sedition and conspiracy and above all to return as rapidly as may be to reliance upon the ordinary law."

The "Nation" is doubtful of the beneficial results accruing from the new service policy as indicated in Government's action on the Lee report and suggests that the administration in Calcutta as at Delhi should take special steps to improve the state of Indian feeling.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "The Indian case against this policy lies not against the Conservative Government but against Mr. MacDonald and Lord Oliver."

Referring to the "New Leader's" observation that the Labour Party gave no mandate to its Government for the coercion of India, the "Manchester Guardian" writes that it is undeniable and yet it was the Labour Secretary of State for India who gave the order for the return to coercion.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM EMERSON.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The deaths are announced of Sir William Emerson, Architect, and Lady Bayley, the wife of Sir Steuart Bayley.Reuter.

[Born in 1843, the late Sir William Emerson came to India at an early age of 21 after completing his course in King's College and under William Burgess, A.R.A. He erected several markets in Bombay, churches and other buildings. On returning home he designed for the Government of India, the Allahabad University, also the Cathedral for the Lucknow Diocese and the Bhownagar Hospital. He was the architect of St. Mary's Church, Brighton, the Clarence Memorial Wing of the St. Mary's Hospital. His design was placed first in the competition for Liverpool Cathedral. Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment and the New Royal Caledonian Asylum are his work. He also recently carried out the Victoria Memorial for India in Calcutta and a large palace for the Maharajah of Bhawnagar. He was President of the R. I. B. A. 1899-1902.]

BHOPAL EXHIBITION.

An Agricultural Art and Industry Exhibition will be held at Bhopal from the 10th to the 25th of February, 1925, under the patronage of H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal.

Durbar has allowed various concessions for the convenience of those interested. In addition to many prizes that will be awarded to the best exhibits of the various sections, there will be:—

(1) No custom duty on goods imported in the Exhibition for sale or otherwise. (2) No entrance fee of any kind on the exhibits. (3) Free use of land. (4) Lodging will be arranged free on at least two weeks' previous notice.

Similar and various other concessions will be allowed to horse and cattle dealers.

For details, write to the Secretary to the Government of Bhopal in the Commerce and Industry Department.

HAVOC OF GALE.

LOSS OF SHIPS AND LIVES.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 29.

Latest reports confirm the seriousness of the damage wrought on land and sea by Saturday's gale which swept over Great Britain. Many rivers overflowed their banks and wide areas were inundated. In several places the floods invaded houses which, in many cases, were rendered uninhabitable. Casualties at sea were numerous. The most serious loss of life was occasioned through the wreck of the German trawler "Hoheluft" which ran on to the rocks of the Island of Islay. The crew made for the rigging, twelve feet of the masts remaining above the water. Eleven were washed away and drowned, the only survivor being the mate who clung on, till daybreak, when he scrambled ashore.

The Danish schooner, "Willemoes", went ashore off the island of Wight. The captain and three of the crew were able to reach the shore despite the great seas, but a fourth member of the crew was drowned. The "Willemoes" is reported to be breaking up.

A wreckage believed to be from the French vessel "Saint Caradoc" has been recovered off the Charmarthenshire coast, and it is feared that the vessel has foundered with all hands.

The crew of the Norwegian steamer "Atlantic", which was found to be waterlogged, were rescued by a lifeboat.

Minor maritime accidents occurred on various parts of the coast, and lifeboats were constantly in request.—B. O. W.

THE "GLENEDEN."

BEACHED ON SUNK ISLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The "Gleneden" has been beached on the Sunk Island on the Humber, to obviate sinking of the cargo of jute which is probably being transferred to the barges.—Reuter.

A. I. UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 29.

The Seventh All-India Untouchability Conference commenced its session in the Congress Pandal on Saturday night. After the speech of Mr. Vithalrao Shinde, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Ramalingam Reddy's presidential address, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya addressed the audience. Eleven resolutions were passed after a hot discussion.

The next session was invited to Bangalore.

4TH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The Hony. General Secretary of the 4th All-India Music Conference writes from Lusknow:—

The 4th All-India Music Conference will be held from the 9th to 14th January 1925 at the Kaisarbagh, Lucknow. The Art Exhibition will be opened on the 8th January 1925 and will continue till 31st January. Arrangement has been made for the accommodation of intending visitors to the conference and the exhibition at the Kaisarbagh Hotel close to the Conference and the Exhibition Halls. The charges are the same as given in the prospectus already issued. Simply accommodation has now been arranged at the Kaisar Bagh Hotel.

KATHIAWAD HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. Gokuldas, Secretary of the Humanitarian Conference to be held at Bhavnagar, wires:—

The Kathiawad Humanitarian Conference hold its fourth sitting on the 8th and 9th January at Bhavnagar under the presidentship of Mr. Girijashanker Bhagvanjee Trivedi of Bombay Seth Kunverjee Anandjee of Bhavnagar accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee. Sir Prabhashanker has consented to be present in the Conference. All lovers of Praniraksha work are requested to attend.

A. I. NAYEE CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE Dec. 29.

The 4th All India Nayee Conference was held at Indore on 26th, 27th, and 28th instant. Pandit Jagannath Prasad Pathak of Manasa presided. More than six hundred visitors and delegates from the Central Provinces the United Provinces, the Punjab, Gujerat, Kathiawad and Central India attended. Resolutions for the uplift and betterment of the community especially for education were passed. 20 gentlemen were given sacred thread.

A. I. VETERINARY CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The All-India Veterinary Conference commenced its sitting in Madras this morning under the Presidentship of Mr. A. D. McGregor, Principal of the Bengal Veterinary College, who in the course of his address drew attention to the enormous field for veterinary organisation in this country and said that in large towns and cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras there existed sufficient reason for the creation of a veterinary department with whole time veterinary graduates at its head directing and improving all veterinary matters concerning the health and comfort of the people and their animals. The tendency to-day was for the creation of such departments and when they were established throughout India the scope for the profession would be greatly enchanced. Opportunities for research and also of appointments abroad were not entirely absent from the scope of the veterinary graduate in India. In conclusion he pointed out that an Indian Veterinary Council was a sore need and referred to the excellent work done by the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in England.

TROUBLE IN SUKET

LOOTING AND ARSON

REVENUE MINISTER'S HOUSE BURNT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The following communique has been issued:—

For some time past considerable discontent has prevailed in Suket State (Punjab) owing largely to apprehensions that the new revenue settlement now coming into effect would press unduly upon the agricultural classes and extinguish some of their existing rights. A certain number of recalcitrant land-owners have seized this opportunity to inflame the passions of the usually placid agricultural community and although the Raja of Suket received a deputation and held a darbar, at which certain concessions were announced, open disorder broke out during the last week and a certain amount of looting and arson has occurred at the capital culminating in the burning of the Revenue Minister's house.

The Agent to the Governor-General for Punjab States proceeded to Suket accompanied by a detachment of troops. On his arrival the mob dispersed without any coercion being resorted to and the situation is now well in hand.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY NAVIGATION CLERK.

A CASE AT NOVA GOA.

(From our Correspondent.)

NOVA, GOA, Dec. 30.

Yesterday night, Mr. Jiwraj Gokuldas Nensee, Secretary, Passengers' Relief Association arrived here accompanied by friends by boat. At the landing jetty he was, it is alleged, wantonly assaulted by a navigation clerk and the Police constable doing duty there when asked, it is further alleged, refused to produce the name of the assailant. However the higher police officers, particularly the judiciary, gave commendable help and were polite and all attention. The case came up before the tribunal which after recording evidence has postponed judgment. Mr. Laljee Chapsee of the firm of Rowjee Pairaj, a leading local Bhatia merchant when requisitioned at a late hour gave help to Mr. Nensee and his friends.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir. B. N. Mitra has taken over the duties of a member of the Governor-General's Council with effect from December 26th.

Sir Robert Horne and Sir T. R. Wynne left Rangoon for Calcutta on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Viceroy received Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and granted interviews to the Maharaja of Dinajpur, the Maharaja Bahadur Sir P. K. Tagore, Mr. G. D. Birla and Sir J. C. Bose, at the Belvedere Camp, on Monday.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading were present at the Races on Monday, at Calcutta.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The News has been received that Lieutenant Colonel Frank McConaghey, C I. E., Political Agent, Quetta, died at sea on his way home on Christmas Day.

Three fatal accident occurred in Bullens Shaft, Oorgaum mine during past week. The victims were all labourers.

Sir William Brancker left Chambar for Karachi at 10-40 on Tuesday morning.

A correspondent wires from Delhi:—A meeting of the Jamait Tahaffaz Masjid, Bharatpur, has passed a resolution to start its work and requested the Muslim community to open their branches all over India.

THE CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

Mr. S. P. Wadia the Honorary Secretary acknowledges with thanks the following Donations and Subscriptions received during the year 1924:—

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson the Governor [illegible] Bombay Rs. 150; The W. I. T. Club [illegible] 5,000; Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 3,[illegible] The Shanghai Zoroastrian Fund in two instalments Rs. 1,000; The H. M. Wadia Charities 5th. instalment Rs. 1,000; Three Anonymous Donors for Free Patients Rs. 1,800; A [illegible] Lady Rs. 1,000; A Parsi Sympathiser Rs. [illegible] In memory of wife Bai Cooverbai and Jamshed from Merwanji Navroji Shroff Rs. 200; In memory of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy 4th. Bart. Rs. 100 Messrs. Leonard Rose and Sons, and Messrs Ralli Brothers Rs. [illegible] each; In memory of Bai Meherbai D. [illegible] Rs. 52; Mrs. M. King (Rawalpindi) Rs. [illegible] In memory of Bai Shirinbai, in memory of Bai Meherbai P. M. Murzban in memory of Dr. Cowas Lalcaca, at the Oothamna of N. K. Mehta from Mr. H. B. U[illegible] Messrs. Ardeshir and Darasha B. [illegible] Messrs. Bennett Coleman and Co., Messrs. Volkart Brothers Messrs Merwanji and [illegible] Messrs. Merwanji and Hormasji M. [illegible] Messrs David Sassoon and Co., Bai Hirabai J. N. Petit, Mr. J. H. Cama, Messrs Thos. Morrison and Co., Mr. A. D. Wadia [illegible] Ahmedabad each Rs. 50; P. N.M. Rs. [illegible] The Bombay Gas Co., Mrs. P. B. Jeejeebhoy Miss M. Pauri, each Rs. 30 Sir H. Ferozeshah in memory of Kavasji K. Mehta [illegible] Shirinbai a Parsi Lady Mr. J. A. Wadia, Zoroastrian Office, Messrs. D. R. Umrigar Cowasji N. Chhoi, Seth M. Vasonji Khimji Bai Bachubai M. S. Jamsetjee, each Rs. [illegible] Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Begum Allbless, A sympathiser, R. D. T. Bai Mithibai A. P. Sethna, each Rs. 20; Messrs. M. Mehta and Co., Messrs. S. S. Nariel[illegible] D. F. C., A Sympathiser (J. S. E.), each Rs. 15;Messrs. A. K. C., Messrs D. Moos[illegible] and Co., Messrs. B. Rej, Messrs. Kahn Kahn., Messrs. West End Watch and [illegible] Messrs. Patel Bros., Messrs. [illegible] Royce, Messrs. F. R. W. J. C. F. B. [illegible] J. D. S. B., Messrs. B. H. Saklatwala, N. B. Saklatwala, Sir T. A. Shah, Messrs. A. J. Wood., M. C. Petit, J. F. Macdonald in memory of dear Father M. D. C., in memory of D. N. C., in memory of K. K. [illegible] Seth Ishwardas Lakhimdas, Messrs. D. F. Shroff and Sons, and etc., etc.,

LUCKNOW PACT---AND AFTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

The near advent of Swaraj compels communities to define their share in Swaraj in advance, lest Hindu majorities dominate the situation in Democratic constitutions. There is wisdom in the method. The policy of "give and take" is indispensable. On the other hand the insistence of the full measure of communal Representation in Councils and Municipalities and of fair share in the services has given rise to a deplorable state of affairs. Mutual confidence has vanished; friendship has freezed; and riots with bloodshed have saddened the hearts of patriots. Mahatma Gandhi by the process of a long fast constrained the leaders of both communities to convene a Unity Conference at Delhi. Resolutions concerning Cow-slaughter and music before Mosques were passed. I do not wish to comment on those resolutions. These are not the only causes of dissatisfaction and the communal battles fought throughout India. There are other causes. The result is that in the history of Indian politics there has been no time more critical than the present. Your responsibility is very great. Remember that the destiny of millions of Muslims is in your hands. You will no doubt consider carefully the pros for points of differences and disagreements. I will only touch upon one or two subjects by way of suggestion.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

The subject of electorates is the vicious apple of discord. Our Hindu friends contend that separate electorates are undemocratic, and mixed electorates produce concord. This sounds like the repudiation of the principle of the Lucknow pact and introduces a disturbing factor. Apart from this I am convinced that separate Electorates is a real necessity. I am also convinced that separation is the harbinger of federation in good time. Canada furnishes an excellent illustration. In Canada the French and the English met in armed hostility, and "Maratha hordes were slaughtered on the ricefields of India to decide the struggle which ended only on the plains of Abraham." This established the supremacy of Great Britain in North America and in 1763, France ceded Canada to Great Britain. Such neighbours naturally did not love one another as ordained by the Decalogue. In 1786 Granville proposed to divide Canada into two Provinces under two distinct Governments. Fox opposed the divisions as calculated to broaden the breach between the two races and advocated "that the wisest policy would be to form the two descriptions of people into one body and endeavour to annihilate all national distinctions." Pitt defended the division as fundamental and as "the most likely method to produce the coalition of French and English parties." Separate provinces were established. Pitt was justified by events. The War of 1812 found the French loyal to the British Crown. When peace was restored the contest between the Executive and the Legislative began. Lord Durham "found two nations warming in the bosom of a single state. I found a struggle not of principles but of races." But the two races combined to over throw the Executive and establish responsible ministry. The year 1840 witnessed "the Act to Reunite the Provinces of upper and lower Canada." The federal movement gained ground and rendered possible the Canadian Confederation of all the states of North America by the Act of 1867. "Separation proved the best method for Union." The problem in Canada was territorial. The problem in India is more complex. The principle of separation was vindicated by events and it is a lesson that could confidently be applied to India. It has been applied in one form or another in some of the most advanced states of the world. Recently it has been applied in framing the constitution of Czecho Slovakia, but the principle was in force in Switzerland since a long time, where even the office of the President is held in turn by Swiss of Italian, French and German descent. The history of elections in India teaches the same lesson. Originally nominations were made by Government. These nominations created the impression that the nominees were installed to posts of honour and not posts of duty. It engendered communal aspiration for posts of honour. Subsequently in the elective system the Muslims did not fare well. Under Morley-Minto Reforms the Muslims were the first to demand and obtain popular electorates, thanks to the efforts of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. They were naturally separate. In the Municipal electorates the cumulative system of voting enables the Muslims to obtain seats in the Corporation of Bombay. The voting is almost exclusively on communal lines and appeals to communal feelings and prejudices frequently create undesirable scenes threatening breach of the peace and provoking hatred among communities. It is unwise to close our eyes to the fact that the actual voting is on communal basis. Under these conditions men like the late Dr. Blaney, who had rendered great services to the City of Bombay as a Civic Father, was defeated most ignominiously by a Hindu competitor who had rendered no civic service, simply because he was a Hindu and obtained solid Hindu votes. The same sectional voting is going on at present. It is quite plain from these facts that the time is not yet ripe for mixed electorates. The system of separate electorates will secure that the voice of the minority shall be heard in the Councils and at the same time encourage the assertion of measures and principles and bring them into prominence.

METHODS.

The methods we adopt for attaining our ends require careful consideration. We must not alienate any community. We must cultivate friendship with the British and fraternity with the Hindus. I believe in British connection and friendship. In my opinion British connection is indispensable. It is certainly beneficial. It is more beneficial to the Hindus than to the Moslims. Their democratic principles are necessary to obliterate Hindu caste and social customs, which go the length of abasing fellowmen into untouchable abominations. Their material, industrial and commercial activities are bound to stimulate similar activities in India and accelerate economic emancipation; for, present financial manipulation means strangulation and premature death for many of our ventures. With economic autonomy India could counteract foreign financial manoeuvres. There is one dark cloud on the horizon which affects our religion. I am not qualified to enter into the realms of dogma or theology which has provoked non-Corporation, but in spite of her faults, I would plead for England all possible charitableness compatible with our faith, calculated to promote friendship. But friendship cannot be onesided. It must be mutual. There is not much Mutuality in the British camp. This may be due to the national stubbornness and slow wittedness of the Anglo-Saxon, but I am still hoping for a reasoned policy of real reconciliation. So much for British friendship. Let me now turn to Hindu fraternity. I must confess that in the past we relied too much upon help from Government. We became suspect among Hindus. We were charged with arresting Indian progress in the spirit of self-interest. But from the aloofness of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to the Lucknow pact through the Muslim League, we gravitated to the Hindu Camp with much rapidity. Finally oppressed by our Khilafat misfortunes we surrendered completely. No one anticipated that the fruits of surrender would be the Sangathan and Shudhy movements preceded and followed by several tragic events in the various parts of India. An overcharged religious atmosphere is not conducive to political co-operation and calm judgment. If a Muslim woodman lops off a twig of the Peepal tree the Hindus magnify it into a sacrilege by the whole Muslim Community. In their turn the Muslims retaliate on the passing music of a Hindu procession. I cannot see the justice of transferring group quarrels upon the shoulders of the whole community. Let us stop all this irrational pettiness. I welcome the efforts now made to bring about peace and goodwill, but my own experience makes me doubtful of success when I see men of education and influence act without rhyme and reason in Nigdi and Mulshi Petha entailing the retardation of Muslim education and enormous loss of public money. For God's sake let us eschew extravagance, conduct our controversy and put forth our demands with a due sense of proportion, if we really mean to establish a reign of Peace and Goodwill. With the same spirit of goodwill, I welcome the movement in the Congress for co-operation of all parties. Federation of parties for wresting Swaraj by presenting a common front is absolutely indispensible. But amalgamation implying extinction of all parties but one fusion is unthinkable. Parliamentary Institutions cannot be worked without parties founded on principles. Parties are imperative for promoting national and communal welfare. It is only in the conflict of parties that national prosperity can be advanced or safeguarded. But there can be no national prosperity without Swaraj. It is also our birthright. Let us therefore, with one mind and heart develop national spirit among us that will enable us to obtain our birthright so that before long we may have the joy to behold our beloved Motherland occupy her Place of Pride among all the Free Nations of the world. But there is one note of warning I most reluctantly sound for the benefit of our Hindu brethren. It is this. The feeling among the Muslims is inflamed. The wounds are deep. Rightly or wrongly Muslims have got the impression that their rights are being jeopardized. For this reason it is desirable in the interest of India that the Hindus should be more rational than emotional and subject Hindu aspirations to reasoned compromise, on the principle of give and take, not only in political matters but also in executive appointments. And this must be done immediately. Otherwise, the Muslims will be driven, on the principle of self-preservation, to refrain from further Co-operation.

Regarding appointments, I would emphatically deprecate the unworthy idea that it is a matter of mere Loaves and Fishes. No doubt every community should have facilities of obtaining employment for its members and it is on this principle that India is clamouring against the employment of Englishmen in this country and insisting upon Indianization of the Services. Yet the subject is not as trivial as suggested. It is not merely the question of emoluments that appointments carry with them. In the national spirit, it matters little whether the emoluments so to the pockets of Muslims or of Hindus. It is the far reaching effect of the presence of Muslims in Government departments that has to be considered. This effect would permeate throughout the district or the province and not only lead to good and peaceful administration but also avoid misunderstandings and consequent dissatisfaction among the masses. I also look upon the holding of offices, superior and inferior, as an index to the status which Muslims are entitled to hold, as a self-respecting community.

HOLY PLACES.

There is one matter which is causing great anxiety not only to Indian Muslims, but to Muslims all over the world. Mecca-e-Moazzama and Madinah-e-Munawwarah were taken away from Turkey as a result of the late world War, and placed in the hands of the Sultan of Hedjaz. Unfortunately King Husein's administration proved a failure and the Hajees suffered a great deal. Abdul Azeez Ibne Saood, Sultan of Nejd forced him out of Mecca, and has invited the entire Muslim world to a Conference. I hope that Conference will arrive at a solution regarding the future of our Holy Places, which will satisfy the whole Muslim world and ensure the safety and comforts of Pilgrims.

Before I conclude, permit me to make a few suggestions. In the first place I would ask you to consider the advisability of a Conference of All schools of thought among Musalmans. In this connection I hope it will not be considered out of place to remind you that there are three distinct schools of opinion in the Muslim Community. One, confident that all intercommunal differences will be easily solved directly Swaraj is attained, are in favour of demand for immediate Swaraj. The Second, that seem to have lost their nerves on account of recent events and who attribute them to the first step towards Swaraj, do not look upon any advance with favour; while the Third are in favour of Swaraj with sufficient safeguard for their communal interest and efficient guarantee of the execution of all pacts and agreements. A Conference of all these opinions will result in reconciliation by arguments or compromise and enable you to create united Muslim opinion.

My next suggestion is the promotion of Education. Education is the handmaid of politics. Representative institutions cannot be worked satisfactorily without education. We must educate our masses. I hope in future the All-India Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Educational Conference will be held at one and the same place every year. You have just had the opportunity of meeting educational experts and hearing their opinions. I trust you will follow the advice offered by them and give full consideration to their recommendations.

My third suggestion is that the community should collectively tackle social customs in accordance with enlightened modern notions particularly in matters which effect health and physical development. I heartily advocate physical development so that men may defend their honour and women defend their chastity, but this physical development should be formed in the spirit of mutual help and not mutual conflict. I most humbly and respectfully, but emphatically condemn the spirit that would organize communities and promote physical development among them in order to be well matched for an internecine fight among themselves. The spirit I would recommend is the spirit of Islamic brotherhood. In that spirit I ask you to help one another in religious, political, educational and social affairs. Love your neighbours, forgive your enemies and I have no doubt that God will bless you and your work.

Telegrams from Raja of Muhamadabad, Thakor or Amod and Mr. Haroon Jaffer and several other gentlemen were then read expressing regret for their inability to attend the session of the League and wishing it every success.

At 1.45 the speech of the President was interrupted for a couple of minutes when Maulana Shaukat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew preceded by Mr. Osman Sobani entered the auditorium. They were received with shouts of "Allaho Akbar" and were cheered lustily. At 2-15 p.m. Maulana Mahomed Ali with Begum Mahomed Ali and Maulana Zafer Ali Khan also arrived and were given similar ovation.

The Hon. Syed Raza Ali, the President of the League, then midst applause delivered his presidential address. He said:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-members, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Let me tender you my most sincere thanks for the signal honour you have conferred upon me by asking me to preside over your deliberations. To be called upon to take this chair is an honour of which the occupant may always feel justly proud. The situation, however, which we have met to consider is so overwhelmingly complicated that as I stand before you to-day, it is not so much the proud position to which you have raised me, great as it is, as the heavy responsibility which it imposes upon me that occupies my mind. When I recall the conditions under which the leaders of our community decided to hold the historic session of the League in Bombay in 1915, pass in review the rapid developments witnessed by the League at Delhi in 1918 and at Amritsar in 1919 and compare the situation as it was at Ahmedabad in 1921 with the disruptive forces that are at work on all sides to-day, I feel unworthy of the great honour I have received at your hands. The sky is dark with clouds and the waves are beating high; and believe me I use no mere conventional language when I say that, instead of having an indifferent seaman like myself to assist you in this storm, I wish your boat were piloted by a mariner of the knowledge and experience of His Highness the Aga Khan or the Right Honourable Syed Amir Ali. Perilous as the voyage is, I venture to make a start relying on your sympathy and support. And if our hearts are stout and our resolve unshakable God will give us strength enough to get to the share in safety.

OUR LOSSES.

The short period, that has elapsed since we met at Lahore in May last, has witnessed many casualties in the ranks of distinguished Indians—Moslem and Hindu. Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, the well-known Mussalman philanthropist and baronet, is no more. He took an honourable share in many movements for the uplift of his community and has left a most worthy example to be followed by his wealthy co-religionists. His indefatigable industry and remarkable business capacity were rewarded with huge wealth, of which he made a most laudable use. In his prosperity he never forgot his less fortunate countrymen, and his princely benefections have earned for his memory the deep gratitude of his community and country. He has died in the fulness of years and honours, leaving a noble heritage for his illustrious sons.

You will no longer see the cheerful face of Shaikh Shahid Husain of Oudh, a prominent Moslem Leaguer from the United Provinces and a senior member of the Local Council. Almost the last public service he performed was the long journey to Lahore to attend the meetings of the League. Another old supporter of the League borne down on the flood of existence was Nawab Abdul Majid. He was ever ready to support a movement calculated to improve the condition of our community. Bi-Amman was a unique figure in the arena of Indian politics. With piety and deep religious fervour she combined a capacity for political work which was truly remarkable. The Khilafat movement brought her on the public platform and those who have listened to her speeches—and she was by no means unfamiliar to Bombay—cannot forget the earnestness of her words which produced a deep impression on her audiences. She was a practical social reformer, whose example, along with that of Mrs. Hasra Mohani, has relaxed the rigour of the *purdah* system prevailing in Northern India. We offer our sympathy to her distinguished sons. Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali, and other members of her family.

In Sir Asutosh Mukerjee the country has lost an eminent jurist, a most distinguished judge and one of the foremost workers in the cause of higher education. The late Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu always exerted his influence for extension of the field of self-government. The country and his own province would have greatly profited by his steadying influence in the Bengal Government had he been spared to us. Dr. Subramania Iyer was one of the pioneers of the Congress movement and did valuable political work before he was appointed a judge of the Madras High Court. He was one of the ablest judges of his day and officiated as Chief Justice several times.

THE LATE MR. MONTAGU.

Beyond our own country we mourn the loss of one who, though not of India, loved her with the patriotic fervour of an Indian. The roll of illustrious Englishmen who devoted themselves to the uplift of our country—Elphinstone, Munro, Canning, Ripon, Minto, Morley and Hardinge—entitles the British nation to look back with pride on the record of the achievement of these just and broad-minded men. But to Edwin Samuel Montagu will history assign a unique position. He came into power at a most critical time in the history of his country and, in a few weeks was able to make the historic announcement of the 20th August, 1917. It is true that the British people were well disposed towards Indian aspirations about this time; but how far they would have been actually prepared to go is an unknown factor. It is a matter of common knowledge now that had there been less enthusiastic, less courageous and less skilful a champion of our cause, the Government of India Act, of 1919, would not have been passed in that year and, what is more, when enacted, it would have been a much more illiberal and unsatisfactory statute than it is. Nor were his services to our religion less valuable. His influence in the Cabinet was on the wane towards the last 18 months of his office; but we must gratefully acknowledge that never did he cease to press the Indian Moslem view-point on His Majesty's Government. In the end, this ostensibly cost him his office, though the true causes were vastly different. The fact is that his opponents never forgave him for his whole-hearted, ardent and unremitting advocacy of the Indian cause. In their obituary comments the press in England has called him "a true friend" of India. While the description is accurate so far as it goes, it is by no means a full description. Let Englishmen remember that a true friend of India as Mr. Montagu undoubtedly was, he was a truer friend of his own country. It has to be confessed with a heavy heart that in India, owing to unforeseen causes, his services were not appraised at their true value while he was at Whitehall. Whether the country will perpetuate his memory by raising statues in his honour, remains to be seen. But one thing, on your behalf as also mine, I can certainly say. Mr. Montagu's memory will be cherished in every patriotic Indian heart with undying gratitude and imperishable affection.

THE ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES.

The subjects with which you would expect me to deal in this address are big, difficult, controversial. The last three years have seen three successive general elections in England. The Conservative Party has come into power with a huge majority, and there is every likelihood of its remaining in power for the next five years. As a result of the study of the British Party system, there had arisen in our countrymen a tendency, which became distinctly noticeable by the early eighties, to treat the Liberals as friendly and the Conservatives as hostile to Indian hopes and aspirations. The terms in which references were made to India by some distinguished Liberals, were certainly more pleasing to us. The fact, however, remains that, judged by the test of results, it is extremely difficult to dogmatise that India owes more to one party than to the other. The Act of 1892, which contained the germ of the elective principle in a microscopic form, was given to us by a Conservative Government. True, we received the somewhat liberal measure of reforms in 1909 from a Liberal Ministry. But it was not so much the sensitive conscience of Gladstone's followers as the strong personality of "honest John," to which the lion's share of the credit must go. Things had come to be greatly changed by 1918 under the shadow of the great war; and there was a general disposition in England to recognise the valuable services that were being rendered by our country in every theatre of the war. Here again it is to be noted that, inspite of the general good-will prevalent towards us at that time its practical manifestation would not have taken the form it actually did but for the noble efforts of the late lamented Mr. Montagu. Further the Government which introduced the Bill in 1919 was a Coalition Government, and it was only passed after an agreement had been come to amongst all the political parties to enact it in the shape given to it by the Joint Select Committee of both Houses, on which sat the representatives of all schools of political thought. The record of the Labour Government is too fresh in your minds to be recalled. We concede that the Labour party was in office, not in power; even so, we cannot forget that it did not feel disposed to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the question of a further advance. In the light of these events covering a period of more than 30 years, is it right, is it prudent, is it politic for us to identify ourselves with any one of the British parties, and thereby alienate the sympathies of the others? The attitude of those parties towards us may be a fact which we should be ready to take note. But it would be a mistake to pin our faith to the tradition of any of them. In the past we have suffered more from England's neglect of our country than perhaps from any other cause. The India Office was known to be such a parochial place that it had no attraction for an English politician of the first rank. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from these premises. While we cannot be indifferent to the rise and fall of the political parties in England, experience shows that the presence of mediocre politicians at the India Office has proved infinitely more injurious to our interests than the pressure brought to bear upon any Government in Parliament by a number of members interested in frustrating India's onward march. We should therefore welcome Lord Birkenhead, one of the most brilliant men of the Conservative party, as the Secretary of State for India in 1907. Morley described him as "a very clever Tory lawyer, a rising hope of his party and not at all a bad fellow". To indulge in political prophecies is futile. But I venture to say that if instead of trying to wrest from him anything by threats of civil disobedience we settle down to constructive work, the future may not be as barren of results as it looks to-day.

THE PROBLEM AND ITS CONDITIONS

One can not be too careful in surveying the events of the past 18 months. Momentous decisions have been taken by the Government and by important political parties of our country. Strife has raised its head to set community against community. The repetition of flamboyant platitudes from numerous platforms has made confession worse confounded. What is wanted is an accurate description of the situation without any attempt to exaggerate or to minimise. The collapse of the non-co-operation movement has been followed by consequences, which its promoters did not and could not foresee. Not only have communal disturbances brought to the surface the inner working of the minds of considerable sections of the population, but the leaders of public opinion, divided into a number of parties, have been unable to secure unanimity for a common programme to be put before the country. According to some, India can only attain her political emancipation through the spinning wheel. Others believe that it will come by stopping the working of the machinery set up by the Government of India Act. Then others take the view that the best method is to work or stop the machinery as it may suit us. Again, others are convinced that true wisdom lies in working it, such as it is, to the best of our ability. In addition to these, there are minor political groups too numerous to mention. All this reminds me of what a writer said about the Spanish character some years ago. He said that if seven Spaniards were to form a political association, it would soon split into three with one independent. It is to be recognised that we are passing through a period of transition and some of our difficulties are inherent in the situation. No sane man can object to the existence of political parties with a definite, workable programme in these go-ahead times. But if they are to work in co-operation with one another, they must have something common in their programme. And I ask: is there nothing on which all parties are agreed? Is there any party worth the name that has not set before itself the goal of Swaraj or self-government? Hardly ever during the last one hundred years was there a matter on which public opinion declared itself half so strongly or unanimously, as it has on this question. To us it is the question of questions and the problem of problems. The differences—important though they at times may be—between race and race, creed and creed, class and class, are at once overshadowed by this overpowering manifestation of India's will. And yet the irony of fate is that so far we have been unable to separate the essential from the accidental the changing from the immutable. The display of energy on our part is prodigious. Compared with its volume, however, the effect must continue to be disappointingly small so long as we do not make up our mind to distinguish matters of principle from matters of procedure. For, except methods to be pursued, procedure to be followed, there is no vital difference between the No-changer and the Liberal, the obstructionist Swarajist and the Independent. After all non-cooperation in its broadest and most orthodox form, obstruction with its varying moods and constitutional agitation with its somewhat cheerless prospects, are only a means to the end and not the end in themselves. Our end is the attainment of Swaraj. Prudence and experience point to the absolute necessity of the various political parties drawing up, by common agreement, a national programme which can be worked by all. It need not be a very elaborate scheme. The fewer the points on which concerted action is to be taken, the greater will be the facility in working it out. But two conditions ought not be transgressed. In the first place, the programme should not ignore stern realities. Secondly, the methods to be employed should be practical. This would leave every party free to act as it likes with regard to the measures not included in the national programme. Objections—some of them of a weighty character—can be urged against this proposal. It may be said that in the absence of a fusion of parties, their meeting together for a particular purpose will deprive them of that enthusiasm, vigour, complete understanding and mutual confidence which are the life-blood of a political organisation. I must regretfully confess that in the absence of any willingness in the existing parties to modify their political creeds, I have no better solution to offer.

FURTHER ADVANCE.

The circumstances under which the Government of India Act was passed in 1919 need not be recounted. There was a serious split in the political parties of the country over the scheme of reforms. The bill, though improved by the Joint Select Committee, failed to give satisfaction. One party openly rejected it *in toto*. The other party, though fully alive to its imperfections, decided to give it a trial, reserving to itself the right to seek its revision at the earliest possible opportunity. In September, 1921, the Legislative Assembly, a body which, in the words of Sir William Vincent, had "done much to justify the demand," gave expression to the views of those who had decided to co-operate with the Government, by demanding the transfer from the beginning of 1924 of all subjects to the control of the ministers in the Provinces, the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government with regard to all matters, except Army, Navy, Foreign and Political Departments, and in 1930 the grant of full Dominion Self-government. A long and lively discussion followed in which three members of the Executive Council participated; and ultimately the resolution, amended as below, was passed with the consent of the Government members headed by Sir William Vincent:—

"That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he should convey to the Secretary of State for India the view of this Assembly that the progress made by India on the path of responsible government warrants a re-examination and revision of the constitution at an earlier date than 1929."

In fact, about that time, it was not seriously disputed in official circles that, given tranquility and a somewhat longer experience of the working of the constitution its revision would be undertaken. The first speech addressed by Lord Reading to

(Continued on next page)

HON. SYED RAZA ALI.

WHO PRESIDED OVER THE 16TH SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE WHICH MET YESTERDAY AT BOMBAY.

LUCKNOW PACT---AND AFTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

the Indian Legislature after his assumption of his high office pointed in the same direction. On the 3rd September, 1921, His Excellency said:—

"I know that you are sitting here under a constitution which has never been presented otherwise than for the purposes of the transitional stage. There are resolutions that will come before you during the sittings of your Assembly urging your advance along the road of constitutional progress. I am carefully watching and studying the working of this new machinery, and I am satisfied that in the short time in which it has already existed, you have not yet sufficiently tested its perfections, if you are ready to admit that it has any, also its imperfections which no doubt you have already to some extent discovered. It is a human machine with human imperfections. I am prone to the caution of age and, therefore, *will wait until I have had a little more opportunity of judging before I pronounce my conclusions.*" (The italics are mine).

By this time Lord Reading has had ample experience of the working of the Constitution. The evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee has aroused the greatest interest in its labours. It is unfortunate that the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly was unable to accept the Government's invitation to serve on the Committee. Its report has been submitted and is anxiously awaited by the public. The news that it is not unanimous and that the Committee is almost evenly divided on vital issues is sufficiently dispiriting. But the ambiguous language used by Lord Reading in a recent speech, at the annual dinner of the European Association at Calcutta has created general disappointment. His Excellency seems to have been considerably impressed by the complications and perplexities of the present situation. His complaint that many Indian politicians and leaders of thought have withheld that measure of co-operation which the authors of the Government of India Act expected to receive, cannot be easily refuted. But is it not a fact that the halting hesitating provisions of the Act are themselves responsible to no small extent for this result? I am not one of those who think that the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme was unworthy of England to give or of India to receive. It marked a considerable advance upon the Minto-Morley reforms of 1909. In fact the problem with which the Government of India and His Majesty's Government are faced to-day is nothing as compared with the momentous issue decided in 1919. For, whereas in that year the greatest and most important question of principle with regard to the goal of British policy in India was settled, the sole issue that arises at present is whether it is expedient to enter upon the second stage of the journey. With great respect to Lord Reading I venture to point out that nobody has proposed the adoption of a policy to His Majesty's Government. Nowhere is there, clearly enunciated in relation to the Act. What is advocated is only a quickening of the pace. And the strongest argument in support of it is that in the midst of the deplorable dissensions that have of late divided community from community, creed from creed and class from class, all the warring elements are agreed as to the supreme necessity of an onward move. A still more significant feature is that though the failure of the non-co-operation movement has brought, in other respects, re-action in its train, it has not affected in any way the desire for political emancipation. If anything, it has made the desire more acute than it was ever before. The talk of the Congress constitution being interpreted in such a way as to include breaking away from the British Empire, is no more than a counsel of despair. Similarly, the increase of political crime in Bengal marks the mad despair of the rising youth with the present constitution. It is urged that those who believe in the cult of the bomb and the pistol have not declared that their goal is Swaraj. They are, it is alleged, opposed to all government. The best method of ascertaining their ideals would be for Lord Lytton, or some other high official, to have a frank talk on politics with some of the prominent men among those who have been lately deprived of their liberty. They may be quite innocent for aught we know, but if the Government feels justified in treating them as members of a gang organised for political crime, let it not refuse to acquaint itself with their political aspirations. In short, this is a most psychological moment for Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead to act courageously. As Lord Minto observed on a historic occasion, the really strong man is he who is not afraid of being called weak. And now that the Government has taken strong measures to suppress violent crime in Bengal, nobody can charge it with yielding to violence, if it shows a spirit of concession and conciliation.

In his Calcutta speech Lord Reading remarked:—"My experience in India has taught me that there is a wealth of real loyalty and trust in the British Government which animates vast numbers of the people of India." How strong India's faith in British justice is, was demonstrated not only in the European war, but in no less a degree in 1920-21, when, in spite of a tempting vision conjured up by non-co-operation, a large section of her population came forward to work the Constitution, hand in hand, with the Government. At no time since the early days of British rule has India dishonoured a cheque drawn by England on India's goodwill, intelligent co-operation and ready help. Is it too much to hope that business-like England will not refuse to go into the accounts and pay the balance to India in this hour of her pressing and embarrassing need.

THE OLD REGULATION AND NEW ORDINANCE.

The promulgation of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance has given rise to a fierce controversy. In the statement appended to the Ordinance, Lord Reading appealed for the support and co-operation of all those who were opposed to anarchy and violent crime. Whatever you may think of the measure itself, I have no doubt that you emphatically condemn any campaign for the destruction of home, life and property. Those engaged in it do not unfortunately realise the great disservice they are doing to the cause of Indian liberty. No Government can afford to be indifferent to the spread of anarchical forces. If a Swarajist Government were confronted with a similar situation, its clearest duty would be to deal with the enemies of the public peace. It is my firm belief that manifestations of intellectual distemper are a great danger in the path of our future progress and that insidious and corrupting influences are the real enemies of our Motherland. The Government, in my judgment, are entitled to our support in all reasonable measures they take to meet the situation.

This brings me to an examination of the action recently taken by the Government of Bengal and the Governor-General. Regulation III of 1818 was made at a time when there was little peace or security in the land. Ambitious chieftains were carving out of the remains of the Mughal Empire principalities for themselves; adventurous spirits allied themselves with the rising British power and espoused the cause of its rivals by turns and the resultant confusion was so threatening to the maintenance and consolidation of British Rule that the semi-military situation rendered the promulgation of the Ordinance inevitable. Where, it may pertinently be asked, is the justification for allowing this archaic Regulation, thoroughly inconsistent with the spirit of the modern times, to remain on our statute book? Its continuance becomes more unjustifiable in view of the provisions of section 72 of the Government of India Act, which vests the Governor-General with ample power to deal with emergencies. The Committee appointed to report on repressive laws in 1921 recommended its repeal. Though the Government were unable to agree the recommendation has received very strong support from the public. Even if the Government cannot see their way to its total extinction, the advisability of its substitution by a piece of legislation, more consonant with the spirit of the Constitution, to be passed with the concurrence of the Indian Legislature, should be undertaken at an early date. In Bengal not only was action taken under the Ordinance but the Government of that province simultaneously proceeded to act under the Regulation. Be it noted that the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and the two Swarajist members of the Legislative Council were arrested under the Regulation. If the claim that the Ordinance does not substitute the will of the Executive for the determination of important issues by trained Judges is held to be valid, it follows that there was no evidence worth the name against the victims of the Regulation; or the Bengal Government would not have hesitated to submit such evidence to scrutiny by the Judges to be appointed under section 10 of the Ordinance. As one who is sincerely anxious to be fair to the authorities, I must say that no case has been made out for the Bengal Government in connection with their action under the Regulation.

The case of the Ordinance stands on a somewhat different footing. It can not be said here that the Government have been actuated by a desire to burke all judicial enquiry. The Ordinance sets up special tribunals, introduces a different set of procedure and curtails and, in some cases, takes away the right of His Majesty's subjects to the protection of the highest court of law in the land—the High Court. All these are encroachments on some of the most cherished and elementary rights of the subject. The greatest objection to the promulgation of extraordinary measures is that they afford an irresistible temptation to the executive to resort to summary methods and avoid going to the regular courts of law. Furthermore, the fact that in the numerous searches made so suddenly and almost simultaneously in various districts in Bengal, no arms and ammunition are reported to have been discovered, lends weight to the objection of the critics. On the other hand, speaking for myself, I can say that it is extremely difficulty to brush aside as unreliable all the evidence on which Lord Lytton felt himself justified in asking for the promulgation of, and Lord Reading, on carefully examining it, agreed to framing, the Ordinance. It is possible, though by no means probable, that Lord Lytton, who, as the Under-Secretary of State for India, was known to be in sympathy with Indian aspirations, the Ex-Lord Chief Justice of England who was a prominent members of the Liberal Party and the Labour Secretary of State, were all seized with panic. The fact, however, remains that the Government, while pointing to the record of crimes, declare that they were unable to cope with the situation with the help of the ordinary law. It is unfortunate that from the nature of the case it is not possible for the Government to disclose the evidence and satisfy the public mind about the activities of each individual. While, therefore, I am unable to say that there was no justification for Lord Reading to exercise his extraordinary powers, I am convinced that the Ordinance goes too far. It gives the Local Government excessive powers and does not sufficiently safeguard the rights of the individual affected. This is no place for entering upon an exhaustive discussion; but the qualifications of the Commissioners and the Judges, the authority by which they are to be appointed, the committing to custody in jail of a suspect against whom preventive action may be taken and the option to the Local Government to accept or reject the report made by the Judges on a careful scrutiny of a suspect's case, are, among others, some of its obviously objectionable features.

INDIANS AND THE ARMY.

Many are the steps India has to take before she gets to her appointed goal of Swaraj. In no direction is, however, her equipment less satisfactory than in the matter of defence. In a remarkable speech in the Legislative Assembly Sir William Vincent said:—"If I had been a non-official member of this Assembly, the one consideration that I would have constantly pressed upon the Government would have been the development of an Indian Army officered by Indians, because on that really rests very largely the future political progress of this country." This is an entirely true and accurate summing up of our military situation. For, inspite of the grant of King's Commissions to our countrymen on a very limited scale, what is our position in the army? We are admitted into the other ranks of the Cavalry, Infantry, Pioneers, and Sappers and Miners. But the door to the Tank Corps and Armoured Car Companies is still closed upon us. In the Artillery, we are not admitted as Gunners in the Royal Horse Artillery, Field Artillery or in the Medium Artillery. We are allowed admission as Gunners only in the Pack Artillery, in the Frontier Garrison Artillery and in the Indian Coast Artillery. We are conspicuous by our absence as officers in the Head-quarters or in the Staff of Commands. We are not eligible to any King's Commissions in the Auxiliary Services such as Supply and Transport, Medical, Veterinary, Ordance and Clothing, Remounts, Military Training and Educational. Our continued exclusion from the commission ranks of the Artillery, Air Force, and other branches of the Fighting Services is a sad commentry on the spirit in which the Government of India Act, 1919, is being interpretted and enforced. The non-regular forces are made up of the Auxiliary force and the Territorial force. The former is for the benefit of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, while the latter consists of Indians only. Here again it is impossible to overlook the distinction that while the Auxiliary force has most of the arms of the regular army, the Territorial force has one arm only, namely, the Infantry. The Auxiliary force may aspire to having some of its members selected for King's Commissions; not so the members of the Territorial Force who must remain content with Viceroy's Commissions only. This description, brief as it is, will bring home to every patriotic Indian the sense of our helplessness. It is urged that the process of making an efficient officer is long and laborious. While we fully appreciate the force of this criticism—though it may be parenthetically remarked that we are not responsible for our exclusion from the higher posts—it is obvious that the present rate of progress will take several centuries before the army is completely officered by Indians. A little more of courage and a little less of caution on the Government's part is the only practicable solution of the problem.

THE LEE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Not much need be said about the Lee Commission's report. The circumstances under which the Commission came to be appointed are too fresh in your mind to be recapitulated. In consequence of the action taken by the Secretary of State, the report has passed beyond the region of controversy and has become the *fait accompli*. It is unfortunate that, owing to the existing political tension, the many important issues arising out of its recommendations were not discussed on their merits. My personal view is that while it was, and will always be, our duty to remove the legitimate grievances of the Services, Imperial and Provincial, nothing should be done to impede the process of steady Indianisation. It is also my considered view that the claim of our countrymen to receive emoluments on the same scale as are allowed in the case of Europeans, is wholly untenable. Before leaving the subject it seems advisible to make a few observations on the personnel of the Indian Civil Service. That Service has had a glorious past and will also have in the future, enormous powers for good and evil. As an Indian I rejoice that the element of my countrymen in it is steadily on the increase. But I feel that if the Service is to keep up its efficiency, it is absolutely necessary that it should not consist only of those classes that have acquired an aptitude for passing examinations. The time at my disposal will not allow me to enter upon the larger question as to how far competitive examination are an unmixed blessing. There is a sharp difference of views on the subject among competent authorities. Twelve years ago, writing about the success of the men trained at Haileybury, Sir Mortimer Durand said:—

"It was a short-lived institution, lasting only from 1809 to 1857, but it produced some great administrators, and to this day there is some doubt whether the civilians afterwards, chosen by open competition, have proved equal to the Haileybury men."

Sir Alfred Lyall, who had had considerable experience of both systems, expressed his opinion thus:—"My great objection to the competition of civilians is that they are too like clever office men at home, very good at writing precis, and accurate in their legal functions, but without sympathy for the people whom they govern, and only liking the respectable educated native." Chesney, a close observer of the administrative system in India, says in his book "The Indian Polity":—"As to the success of this measure (competition system), it has beyond doubt fallen short of the expectations formed of it by the first supporters of the principle of competition, so far that it has entirely failed to attract to the Indian Service all the rising talent of the country." One thing, however, is clear enough. Independently of the considerations urged by the Moslem community in suport of its claim, which must strike all impartial observers as just and strong, it is neither in public interest nor conducive to efficiency that the huge administrative machinery of the Government should be [illegible] particular class. It is significant that no Musalman has yet been appointed to the Indian Civil Service as a result of the supplementary examination held [illegible]. At the same time the number of Moslem candidates in England is so small as to be almost negligible. It is [illegible] to take steps to do justice to the [illegible] matter. They may not be adepts [illegible] of passing examinations, but it is agreed on all hands that they make excellent administrators. I would call attention to the manner in which the Government of the United Provinces has solved the problem. It fills every year a certain number of posts in the Executive branch of its Provincial Service by holding a competitive examination. There is only one examination, but the successful candidates are placed in two lists, one Moslem and the other non-Moslem. As many men from each list are selected in order of merit as there may be vacancies available for the community concerned, provided that no candidate is chosen unless he has secured a minimum number of marks. The system, though, by no means perfect, is yet the best that can be devised, looking to the peculiar conditions obtaining in India. I earnestly appeal to the authorities in England, the Government of India and various Provincial Governments to examine and adopt it for making appointments to the Services under them.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

There are so many other matters that require a careful consideration. The alarming growth of military expenditure is closely bound up with the question of defence. Public opinion is fully alive to the importance of keeping our forces in a state of high efficiency. He is no lover of his country who will risk foreign aggression by unduly cutting down the expenditure or reducing their number. But it would be equally wrong not to cut our coat according to our cloth. As the military budget is not put to the vote of the Assembly, it is all the more necessary to keep a watchful eye upon it. In the past our industrial development had been sorely neglected. A change, a very welcome change indeed, has been of late discernible in the policy of the Government. The country also welcomes the attitude adopted by the Swarajist party in the Legislative Assembly, and their co-operation with the Government, in passing the Steel Industry Protection Bill in June last. Vastly more however remains to be done. The coal industry has fallen on evil days, and is unable to meet foreign competition in our own market. The paper industry has a sad tale to tell. The needs of the Indian Merchant Shipping are crying. Our currency and exchange problems are awaiting solution. There is work, yes ample work, for all who have an inclination to do it. Let us not forget that Swaraj will not come to us in a day. It can not be that we will wake up one fine morning to find it knocking at our doors. If India is to attain Swaraj in the near future her vast population, regardless of creed and caste, must set to work at once. Time and tide wait for nobody. Is it reasonable to expect that there will be a change in the laws of Nature for our sake? Let us dispassionately consider the advice recently given to us by that true friend of our country—Colonel Wedgwood. He pathetically remarks:—"If labour has done nothing for India during the past year, neither has India helped her own case." This is the advice given to us by a man who is suspected of harbouring such revolutionary intentions with respect to the future progress of our country that he was considered too dangerous to be entrusted with the office of Secretary of State in the late labour Government.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

Another cause of constant irritation and humiliation to India is the denial of equal rights of citizenship to our countrymen overseas. Lord Reading is to be congratulated upon his selection of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to represent India at the Imperial Conference last year. In spite of his best endeavours, we are not even able to claim that the game has ended in a draw. But there is no reason to be down-hearted; let us continue the struggle unswervingly and hope that good pluck will, in the end, be accompanied by good luck. In this connection we must realise that the cessation of the Congress activities in England has done incalculable harm to the cause of Indian progress. Till a few years back the Congress movement was not only represented there by a strong committee, but the British public used to be enlightened on Indian affairs through an ably conducted journal. At present judgment goes against us by default on many an important question. It is to be sincerely hoped that the chief Indian political organisations will unite in reviving the defunct British Congress Committee or setting up an organisation on the old lines in its place. The adoption of new methods of agitation in India is not sufficient to impress the British public. That object can only be achieved by carrying on a propaganda on modern lines in England.

MUSLIM TOPICS.

IBNE SAUD AT MECCA.

Now I come to the topics of special interest to the Muslim community. The outstanding event of the year in the Muslim world has been the expulsion of King Husain from Mecca. He has left unwept, unhonoured and unsung. His treachery to his Sovereign in 1916, his misrule during the last six years, his overpowering love of gold and his callousness towards the pilgrims to whose miseries and sufferings he was supremely indifferent had prepared for him the fate he has met at the hands of Ibn Saud. We are grateful that His Majesty's Government refused to be drawn into this domestic struggle and did not depart from the path of neutrality.

THE LATE MAULVI NIAMATULLAH.

The execution of Maulvi Niamatullah Khan at Kabul raises a question of more than temporary interest to our fellow-religionists. With the political activities, if any, of this gentleman we are not concerned. Had he been tried for and found guilty of a political offence against the State, it would have been a matter exclusively between him and the Afghan Government. But the judgment, the full text of which was published in the press, shews that on some matters of belief his opinions were held to be inconsistent with the [illegible] ent beliefs of the orthodox [illegible] And it is this aspect of the [illegible] an not be viewed with ap[illegible] Musalmans. With-out going into the merits of delicate ecclesiastical controversy for which I do not feel myself competent to do, I must say that no Moslem state is justified in countenancing a movement for taking the lives of its subjects—natural born or domiciled—in order to save their souls. If once the idea gets abroad that Moslem Governments are not prepared to allow full religious liberty to their subjects, it will weaken the world position of Islam as a great moral force.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL PATRIOTISM.

Of late, developments of considerable importance have taken place in some Muslim countries. If I refrain from noticing them here, it is, of course, due to no lack of sympathy with our co-religionists abroad. We know our duty to our brethren in faith—be they Turkish, Afghan, Persian, Egyptian, Moroccan or of other nationalities—and have never been lukewarm, consistently with our position, in discharging it. But there is a higher duty that we owe to ourselves and to our country. The questions that occupied our minds during the last ten years were of an exceptional nature inasmuch as they directly affected some of the most highly cherished tenets of our faith. But now that the Turkish problem has been solved to our satisfaction and the Khilafat question has been recognised as a domestic affair to be settled by the Muslim world, I strongly feel that we would be less than just to ourselves if, instead of devoting our time and energy to internal problems of our Mother-land, we still allowed ourselves to be distracted by what was going on in distant lands. Extraterritorial patriotism is a most noble and inspiring sentiment, if kept within reasonable bounds. But the moment it interferes with the discharge of our duties or the exercise of our rights as Indian Mussalmans, it becomes a fruitless pursuit, a profitless devotion to a chimera.

LEAGUE'S TEMPORARY INACTIVITY.

Complaints, frequent complaints, have been made against the inactivity of the League. Some critics have gone to the length of saying that to all practical intents and purposes it is dead. The criticism shows a lack of appreciation of the magnitude of the Khilafat, and Turkish problems which till recently had thrown all other activities into the background. It was the Khilafat Committee that was looking after these problems and the League could not obviously tackle with internal questions without coming into conflict with that body. Whatever mistakes our fellow-religionists may have made, it must be said to their credit that they concentrated all their energy and efforts on a satisfactory settlement of the post-war question in Western Asia which was inextricably blended with the dictates of our religion. With these considerations staring us in the face, can any Mussalman justly blame the League for its past attitude? By launching on a policy of masterly inactivity for a time, it has served the best interests of our community and our holy religion.

Moreover, since the days of the great Sir Syed Ahmad Khan the community has stoutly set its face against allowing itself to be grouped into rival parties. As a minority we have enough of our troubles. With a split in the camp we shall no longer be able to present a united front on matters affecting the vital interests of our community. Hitherto we have been able to prevent a split in the League. Not that all the Mussalmans think exactly alike on all political questions. But its elastic constitution has served to keep in check the process of secession. Whether in this position the gain outweighs the loss or the loss outweighs the gain, it is for you to consider. But to a careful observer the loss is more apparent in action, in results, in constructive work; while the gain is shown more clearly in our escape from disintegration and division. To avoid future friction I would suggest a division of labour. I believe that if the Khilafat Committee looks after our religious interests and the League confines itself to internal questions, both bodies will find ample scope for the display of their energies.

FUTURE RELATIONS BETWEEN LEAGUE AND CONGRESS.

It will be convenient to examine in this connection the future relations between the League and the Indian National Congress. From the very start the League has had to face misrepresentations from one quarter or another. You will perhaps remember that when its establishment was decided upon at Dacca in the last week of December 1906 under the guidance of such far-sighted leaders of the Muslim community as the silver-tongued Mohsin-ul-Mulk and the strong-willed Viqar-ul-Mulk assisted by Nawab Salimullah Bahadur at Dacca—none of whom alas! is in the land of the living to-day—the London "Times" jubilantly pointed out that the coming into being of a strong Moslem political organisation would not make for peace in India. Fortunately the League has belied this properly. The second stage of misrepresentation arrived in 1915 when a section of our own community thought that in holding the League for the first time in its life at Bombay side by side with the Congress, our object was to play second fiddle to the Congress. Fellow-members, we have outlived this criticism as well. And now towards the end of 1924 we are entering upon the third stage. A cry has been raised that in holding the League at Bombay we are trying to separate the Mussalman from the Hindu. Let me assure our critics on your behalf that the latest accusation is as much without foundation as the two that had preceded it. The record of the public work of those who are responsible for holding the League at Bombay—and amongst them I would especially mention my friend Mr. M. A. Jinnah, a consistently selfless worker in the cause of India's emancipation—is a complete answer to the charge. We have our duties to the community as well as to the country. The change in circumstances since 1915 when the Congress stood undivided is an important factor to which I would call our critics' attention. We are willing and ready to give to the Congress that measure of cooperation and support which is reasonably possible under the altered conditions. And this we have already done by arranging the dates in such a manner that those belonging to one body may be able to attend the meetings of the other. But those who believe that nearness in space alone can mean unity of aim and action certainly assume too much. If the two bodies are not agreed about their methods of work, they will be separate, be they ever near each other. While we shall do our utmost to help in bringing about an atmosphere in which all parties, irrespective of caste and creed, may be able to join hands with the Congress to push on the cause of Indian liberty, we would be retarding the political progress not only of our own community but of the country as a whole if we allowed the League to be merged in the Congress. And here I cannot resist the temptation of placing before you a proposal which, if accepted, may altogether do away with the necessity of both bodies having their annual sessions in the same place. If the League or its Council elects every year about ten or twelve of its members to formally represent the Moslem Community in the Congress and if the rules of the later body are so changed as to recognise their character as your accredited representatives, I believe a great many of the difficulties will disappear. In case this proposal commends itself to you, your representatives will be in a position to throw light, from the Moslem point of view, on such questions as may come up before the Congress. Whether it can usefully be adapted for sometime to come, it is for you and the community to judge.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

The events of the last six years are too well-known to be mentioned here. The whole country has passed through a sore trial but the ordeal undergone by our community was more exacting and provoking than that to which the rest of the Indian population was put. Is there a Mussalman in this assembly, or outside it, who did not feel the deepest mortification and humiliation at the terms of treaty of Sevres which, practically, annihilated the independence of the foremost Muslim power in the world? I must gratefully acknowledge in your name that it was the sympathy and support of our non-Muslim fellow-countrymen that greatly strengthened our hands throughout that struggle. The way for bringing both great communities together had already been paved by the unfortunate martial law regime in the Punjab, whose common hardships and indignities created a sort of comradeship between the Hindu and the Muslim. But there is hardly any unmixed blessing in this world. Out of this unstable fellowship was born the Non-Cooperation movement, the full effects of which we have yet to see. Its huge structure was not based on the solid foundation of a carefully considered plan. The blunders of the Local and Imperial Governments in the Punjab and of His Majesty's Government in connection with the post-war settlement, coupled with disappointment at the nature of the reforms then under discussion, served as the foundation of this edifice. Because in a mood of deep resentment both communities had persuaded themselves that they would treat their differences as non-existent, it was taken for granted that those differences had been removed for good.

To cure the evil is good but to prevent it is better. What are we to do now to restore harmony between the two great communities? Fellow-members, let me tell you that, serious as the situation is, it would be cowardice on our part to wring our hands in despair. Are we going to permit ourselves to be deflected, from our cause? If we do, we will be false not only to ourselves but to countless generations yet unborn. And what verdict will history pass on those who are never tired of preaching that Hindu-Muslim unity is an impossibility? I shudder to think of that verdict. Pray do not consider that I am minimising the enormous obstacles and the prodigious impediments with which our path is beset. But will the descendants of the great Arabs, in whose path neither sea nor mountain was a barrier and the followers of a religion which came into the world to cement distant countries with bonds of universal brotherhood, get terrified by the ghost of Hindu-Moslem strife? No, and a most emphatic no. The days of the ill-fated Hijrat are over, let me hope never to return. India is as much our Motherland as that of the descendants of the illustrious Brahmans of the Sacred Vedic age. If the flames of internal dissensions are not to envelop and consume both communities, they must find means to live in peace. I know that feelings are running high on both sides. Let us at once address ourselves to removing the tension. And in this connection I can not help saying a word about the mentality of a certain type of the educated man. Fellow-members, it is so easy to put the blame on the ignorant masses. But can we honestly say that he is wholly free from guilt? The calculating politician does not, as a rule, strike the match. Perhaps he is hundreds of miles away when the explosion actually takes place. But are you quite sure that he does not help in the process of making the material more inflammable? He is the leader of the hapless masses in the sense that he knows, when it suits his purpose, how to put them on the wrong path.

THE SHUDDHI AND SANGATHAN MOVEMENTS.

No sane man can question the right of the followers of any creed to extend its sphere by all legitimate and proper means. But it is open to serious question whether the Shuddhi movement was not launched at a highly inopportune time and whether the methods employed were not of a questionable character. Had it not been for the existing communal tension, I would certainly have considered it necessary to say more about it. As it is I would draw the earnest attention of its authors to re-examine their position in the light of the recent occurrences; and would appeal to them not to hesitate in abandoning or relaxing their efforts if they find that their past activities have operated to aggravate communal dissensions. The Sangathan movement suffers from bad fellowship. Had it not been a twin sister of the Shuddhi propaganda, there was much in it which would have appealed to patriotic Indians. Perhaps it is not yet too late to rescue it from the jaws of the Shuddhi movement. If the better mind of the country wishes to direct the energies of the members of the Sangathan into anything like useful channels, I agree with Pundit Motilal Nehru, the illustrious leader of the Swaraj Party, that its membership should not be confined to one com-

(Continued on next Page.)

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(Continued from previous page.)

munity but that both Hindus and Mussalmans should be its members. In my judgment, however, it would be more advisable to drop it till communal relations are placed on a more solid and harmonious footing. The justification for the continuance of the Tanzim would automatically vanish with the disappearance of the Sangathan.

MR. GANDHI AND KOHAT.

Fellow-members, amidst the din of discord and dissension, there is one great unifying influence of which the country ought to take the fullest advantage. And that is the presence of Mahatma Gandhi, who, after an enforced absence of nearly two years, was restored to us in the beginning of this year. While I have been unable to see my way to agree with him on some questions of the highest importance even though I have deemed it my duty to publicly oppose him on those points, every patriotic Indian will be readily acknowledge that he has done more than any other Indian to awaken in India's teeming millions that sense of nationalism which will, God willing grow with the growth of years and will not rest contented till India comes into her own as an absolutely equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Time is not yet to appraise this great man's services at their true value. Take, for instance, the question of a common language. It was he who realized that a common language is a potent factor in bringing about nationality. His choice has fallen on Hindustani or Urdu and the best sccnse of the country endorses his choices. The same may be said of the importance, he attaches to the removal of untouchability. I need not weary you with other instances of his far-sightedness. But perhaps his greatest service to the country consists of the ceaseless, uninflenching, whole hearted and most sincere efforts he has made to promote Hindu-Muslim unity. If, therefore, I take the liberty of disagreeing with him on the Kohat question I do so with the greatest regret. It is not my purpose to apportion blame, nor I do propose to discuss how the trouble started and what tremendous proportions it assumed. But as one who as a member of the Frontier Enquiry Committee in 1922 came in direct contact with the people of that province and had opportunities of seeing Kohat and its people I feel I must say that the sufferings and privations of the Hindu population whom Mr. Gandhi met at Rawalpindi without having an opportunity of acquainting himself with the version of the Kohat Muslims—have too much influenced his mind to enable him to form a correct estimate of the action of the authorities or the attitude of the Musalmans. Believe me, nowhere in British India have I found a body of officials, both European and Indian, more anxious to promote the welfare of the people committed to their charge.

Nor should I be unjust to the much abused Pathan whose strong arm stands between the Hindu and the ferocious and the fanatical trans-frontier tribesman. The status of *Hamsaya* (neighbour) gives the Hindu important privileges the full extent of which is known only to those acquainted with the rough conditions of life obtaining in the Frontier Province. The Hindus living in the zone especially liable to raids from the tribesmen are, as a rule, the *Hamsaya* of some Khan (Pathan Chief) and according to the immemorial code of honour the institution imposes on him the duty of protecting the Hindu population at the sacrifice of his own life and the lives of his followers. The minority as well as the majority report of the Enquiry Committee bears eloquent testimony to the manner in which this duty is performed. And be it noted that if on any rare occasion any Khan displays lukewarmness in affording adequate protection to his *Hamsaya*, the British official is never slow to put in force the provisions of the Frontier Crimes Regulation in the interest of the Hindu population. The civil authorities make use of the Regulation on such a large scale that loud were the complaints made by a number of the Khans and Pathans who appeared as witnesses before the Enquiry Committee against, what they said, was an unwarranted use of its provisions. I may further state that it was in the interest of the Hindus that the majority report of the Frontier Committee, signed by all the Mussalman members, purposely abstained from recommending its repeal. For Mr. Gandhi to advise the Hindus to refuse to return to Kohat till the Mussalmans assure them that their lives and property will be safe, is advice, the soundness of which is open to serious question. It was not the Mussalmans who expelled the Hindus from Kohat but the evacuation took place, according to the Government of India's Resolution dated the 9th December 1924, "at the earnest entreaty of the Hindus themselves." Nor has their return been ever opposed by the Mussalmans. The Pathans and their Chiefs do not disavow the responsibilities cast upon them either by the code of honour or the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Even if they did the arm of the law in the shape of the Regulation is strong enough to deal with them. Under the circumstances one fails to appreciate the reasonableness of the advice that the Hindus should not return till the Mussalmans should give them full assurances as to their lives and property. The bitterness caused by the disturbances will take time to die out at Kohat as elsewhere. I am sure that the authorities are sincerely anxious to do all they can to help the Hindus. A careful study of the Resolution and its annexures will convince every impartial observer that the Government of India and the local authorities have acted in a wise and sympathetic manner. After having examined the causes of the deplorable riots at Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, Kohat, Jubbulpur, Pilibhit, Lucknow, Shahjahanpur and Allahabad with an anxious care to be just to both parties, it is my view that it is no less the duty of our countrymen—Hindu and Moslem—than of the Government to effectively keep in check the growing tendency in one community to provoke and the proclivity in the other community to retaliate.

THE CONGRESS-LEAGUE COMPACT OF 1916.

One hears so much and so often about the Congress-League compact of 1916 that you would perhaps like to know the views of one who, as one of the representatives of the All-India Moslem League, was closely associated with it from beginning to end. Fellow-members, let me assure you that our representatives, including myself, have no reason to be ashamed of their performance. Only those who have been in the thick of the battle fully realise the difference between the India of 1916 and the India of 1924. However dissatisfied our community to-day may be with some of its provisions, it must be acknowledged that it ensured a new era in the history of the Indian constitutional advance. And if we desire it to be revised, we should remember that it always takes two to settle a dispute. The great objection urged against the compact is that it offends against all principles of justice and fairplay in that it does not secure to the majority community in the Punjab and Bengal its due. I am prepared to confess that, though a party to it, I must admit the force of your argument. If the other party had faithfully abided by its terms I would have found myself in an unenviable position; and strong and just though the complaint of the Punjab and Bengal is, I would have had considerable hesitation in pleading for a reconsideration of its terms. But it seems that our Hindu fellow-countrymen are no more enamoured of it than many of the Mussalmans. In fact the first hole cut into it was by the non-Moslem members of the United Provinces Legislative Council, who in 1922 reduced Moslem representation in the District Boards to 25 per cent. instead of fixing it at 30 per cent. as contemplated by the compact. Similar complaints have been made by the Mussalmans in other provinces.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE COMPACT.

The question of a revision cannot, therefore be delayed long. With the experience of 1916 to guide us, it must be borne in mind that once you open a settled question you are overwhelmed with requests, demands and ultimatums on all sides. Be that as it may, I think the desire of a majority to come into its own is worthy of serious consideration. If the Mussalmans in the Punjab, and possibly in Bengal, get what they want, will it be necessary to revise the proportions laid down for the Moslem minority in other provinces? I will be the last man to put forward any proposals in the spirit of—heads I win tails you lose. A compromise is hardly worth the name if one party has everything to gain and another party everything to lose, thereby. A dispassionate consideration will, however, show that by righting the wrong done to the Punjab, and perhaps Bengal Musalmans in 1916 and adhering to the pact in other respects, the Hindu majority in other provinces will not be prejudicially affected. Indeed, it will have no effect whatever on such majority. Considering the matter from All-India view-points, it is up to the Musalmans to compensate the Hindu for the loss of a few seats that will be transferred from the latter to the former in the Punjab and may be in Bengal. That loss can be made good by making adequate provision for Hindu representation in such provinces as Baluchistan, Sind and the North-West Frontier Province. It is to be hoped that a Legislative Council will soon be established in the North-West Frontier Province. And may I here appeal to the Government to lose no time in granting to this Province the reforms recommended by the North-West Frontier Enquiry Committee. There is, however, another direction in which the Musalmans may be able to meet the wishes of their Hindu compatriots. The well-known proviso in the pact of 1916 says:—"No bill, nor any cause thereof, nor a resolution introduced by a non-official member affecting one or the other community, which question is to be determined by the members of that community in the Legislative Council concerned, shall be proceeded with, if three-fourths of the members of that community in the particular Council, Imperial or Provincial, oppose the bill or any clause thereof or the resolution." Very great value is naturally attached to this safeguard by the Muslim community. I have no right to assume that my community can be induced to accept a modification of this most valuable right. In these democratic days, constitutional safeguards afford the greatest protection to minorities. So great is the need of such safeguards that the Allied and Associated Powers at the Paris Peace Conference came to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary to protect the minorities in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Sub-Croat-Slovene State, and Rumania by inserting a provision in the Treaty made with those countries. The need of such a provision has been thus stated by Professor H. W. V. Temperley in his admirable book, "A History of the Peace Conference of Paris":—

"In the very nature of things, it was inevitable that in every case there would be assigned to these states a considerable population alien in language, race, and religion. These people would be placed under the rule of those from whom they were estranged by long generations of bitter enmity, and in some cases of internecine warfare. Some guarantee, some security must be provided that they should not be subjected to injustice, that they shou'd not be deprived of their political rights, nor exposed to legal disabilities and social persecution. This was not only in accordance with the general principles of justice and humanity, by which the Peace was be governed, but also was required by the most urgent reasons of political expediency."

It is not perhaps necessary to quote from the terms of the Treaty to show in what manner special protection was afforded to the minorities. The simple point is that the foundation of democracy is and shou'd be mutual security. Viewed in his light it is hardly possible to realize at this somewhat early stage what important part the proviso is going to play in our future constitution. But so far as my personal views are concerned, am prepared to reconsider a revision of its terms if a satisfactory settlement is come to on Muslim representation in the Provincial Councils. I take it that whatever decision is arrived at by mutual consent, will be equally applicable to all local bodies.

DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S INDISCRETION.

The action taken by the majority of the members of the Municipal Committee of Delhi with regard to separate constituencies raises such an important issue of principle as to call for a word. In the face of an almost solid Muslim opposition, the non-Muslim members have taken it upon themselves to recommend the abolition of separate electorates. I feel I would be failing in my duty if I did not unhesitatingly declare that our community looks upon their action as a direct encroachment on our rights. The issue is an All-India issue, and cannot certainly be decided by the whims and caprices of this Municipal Committee or that District Board. Those who are prone to advise us, after the manner of men pretending to possess superior wisdom, must remember that we shall not tolerate the slightest invasion on our rights.

MUSALMANS AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

The strained relations between the Hindu and Muslim communities, in no small measure, arise out of the desire of the young men of each community to secure Government posts. Partly owing to greater economic pressure to which they are subject and partly in consequence of their past history and traditions, this tendency is more marked among the Musalmans than among other communities. The paucity of careers for educated Indians has heightened the trouble. It follows that if we Indians want to avoid jealousies, intrigues and incessant friction, and effort shou'd be made to define each community's share in the public services. I may add that there is a third party, equally if not more, interested in this question, viz. the Government. But there is every reason to believe that it will not be inclined to overide an agreement come to between the parties. The number of posts going to the Musalmans will obviously vary from province to province. And it seems that in the absence of a more workable basis we might fix it at the figure assigned to each community for the purposes of representation. It is obvious that the population basis is highly unsatisfactory and misleading. Take, for instance, the United Provinces, where the Muslim population amounted to less than 14 per cent. about 24 years ago. So large, however, was the share of the Musalmans in the public services that we find Sir Antony MacDonnell (now Lord MacDonnell), who was regarded by our co-religionists as hostile to their interests, making the following statement in a speech in 1900, in vindication of his policy in regard to appointments to Government posts:—

"If I were asked to state a general rule by which the distribution of Government appointments between the two great communities should be regulated, I must say that, subject to the general rule, that the best man for an important post should get it irrespective of creed or race, the Mahomedans could not fairly claim more than three appointments for every five appointments going to the Hindus.....Owing to various reasons I have, as a matter of fact, recognised Mahomedan claims to greater extent than on such a principle might be defensible."

The next question in this connection is the method of recruitment. As I have pointed out in connection with the Indian Civil Service, competitive examinations are no panacea for all our ills. But in case competitive examinations are instituted I would strongly urge that the Musalman candidates should be placed on a separate list and that the operation of the principle should be confined to letting them compete among themselves.

CONCLUSION.

Fellow-members, our path is long and devious and we shall have to tread weary steps before we get to the goal. For sometime the stars have been fighting against us in their courses. But there is no cause for alarm; much less for despair. Remember, the clouds are the darkest before the dawn. Already there is a streak of light above the horizon if one will only care to see. Whatever the obstacles in our way, a common bond unites all of us who have started on the march towards the goal. And that bond is service of the Motherland. The ennobling, inspiring sentiment has fired the imagination of us all. The worship of the Motherland has brought to her altar the philosophical Brahman, the brilliant Bengali, the vigorous Maharatta, the sturdy Sikh, the refined Indian Christian the cultured Zoroastrian and the austere and unidolatrous Musalman: yes, even the Musalman, to whom this new worship no idolatry. To her glory let us all sing:—

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The Report of the League for 1924 was then presented by the Secretary and taken as read. The League then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day. The Subjects Committee met at the Savoy Club at 4 p.m. and discussed the draft resolutions to be placed before the League's session to-day. The Committee sat till the early hours of the morning with a brief interval for prayers in the evening.

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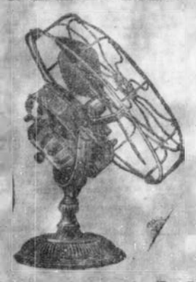

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